

THE COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE

AND

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,

A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES

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—o—

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[September 23, 1871.]

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\$600,000

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improve the opportunity of furnishing our population
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\$600,000

South Carolina RR. Co.

7 PER CENT

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The Gross Receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to \$1,468,840 \$5100; Operating Expenses and Renewals, \$915,000 \$2, showing a Profit of \$55,244 71, or \$33,000,000 excess of Income and Interest of 7 per cent on \$3,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds.

The South Carolina Rail-way is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend to Investors its Mortgaged Bonds, with the assurance of their being a first-class security.

The above described Bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87 1/2 per cent.

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HOME SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF

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The attention of Capitalists and Investors generally invited to the

FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent Gold Bonds
OF THE

Walkill Valley Railway Company
which we offer for sale at 90 and accrued interest, currency. The Railway is situated on the west side of the Hudson River, and is now running for 20 miles to New Paltz, and is under contract to be in working order to Kingston next fall. The bonds are a first-class investment, and we invite the closest investigation of them. The principal and interest are

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MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS, 10 per cent.

NE-NE-RA-KE TOWN AND COUNTY, 7 per cent.
We always have a supply of the above bonds, of the best class.

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BANKERS

No. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

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STOCK BROKERS,

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S. M. SWENSON. W. M. PERKINS. D. L. KENNION.

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80 Wall Street New York.

PERKINS, SWENSON & CO.,
New Orleans

Exchange sold on Texas and Louisiana. Collections made on all accessible points.

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THE COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 13.

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The Chronicle.

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CHRONICLE EXTRA.—NEW TABLES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

The publishers of THE CHRONICLE take pleasure in announcing to their subscribers that they have now in preparation and will soon publish entirely new tables of State securities, City securities, and railroad and miscellaneous stocks and bonds. These tables will be much more complete than any that have ever before been published, and will contain many details of information, which dealers and investors have hitherto been unable to obtain without the greatest trouble.

A very important feature will be the column for "remarks," in which we propose to state briefly such facts of recent date in regard to States, Cities or Companies, as every person interested in their finances desires to know, but which could never be given in the old inflexible, shape, to which stock and bond lists have always heretofore been limited.

We are well aware that the whole value of our tables depends upon their correctness, and while we shall spare neither labor nor expense to have them always kept accurate, we would esteem it a great favor if our readers would invariably give us notice of any inaccuracy which they may discover, in regard to those particular stocks and bonds with which they are most familiar.

As the new tables will occupy about fourteen pages, and as it is particularly desirable for subscribers to have them all together in the same number of THE CHRONICLE, we shall publish them once a month, and add for that purpose a supplement of eight pages to our regular issue, which will be stitched in with the other pages. This change in publishing the table pages will give us during three weeks of the month more space for editorial and other valuable matter, which we can assure our readers will be used to the best advantage.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND THE RATE OF INTEREST.

For the first time in several months the movements of the Bank of England have produced a sensible effect on our money market here. On Thursday that institution advanced its rate from two to three per cent, as was anticipated a day or two earlier. The consequence was immediately felt in the hardening of the foreign exchange market; and other circumstances being favorable, the influence soon reached the loan market, and caused an increased activity of money at the highest legal rates of interest. Subsequently some accession of ease was developed by the heavy disbursements of currency from the Sub-Treasury in payment for the bonds purchased for the Sinking Fund, and by the report that further disbursements of currency will be made. But we are at that season of the year when high rates of interest having once been established, will generally continue to sustain themselves, and will resist successfully all ordinary attempts to put them down. It may safely be concluded, therefore, that we are at the end of the 2 to 3 per cent plethoric money market which has recently prevailed, and that a state of things more healthy, less stimulative of speculation, and more satisfactory both to conservative borrowers and to ordinary lenders, will be established with some permanence.

At first sight it might seem that this movement in the money market, being artificial, can not sustain itself; and the rapid advance from 3 per cent to 6 and 7 per cent, certainly indicates the probability that some artificial attempts were made by the tight-money men who have been so busy and so unsuccessful of late. Their efforts have also been seconded by the bears in gold, who were naturally anxious to lessen the facilities of their opponents for carrying large amounts of coin at low rates of interest. But as we showed last week there was not much need of these artificial stimulants to put up the rate of money, as the surplus of loanable funds is growing smaller, while the demand is increasing. On this account, and because of the diminishing reserves of the banks, some persons have argued that we may expect a sensitive spasmodic money market, with occasional accessions of sudden jerky fits of stringency.

We have discussed similar predictions of late with some care, because of the importance to the commercial community at the present critical period of the year that the money market should be without such disturbance. We need only show briefly now, there re, that the indications are rather increasing that have indeed us to predict a season of moderate ease. What, for example, are the needful conditions for an easy money market? They are three: First, there must be an adequate supply of capital floating in the reservoir of the loan market. Secondly, its owners must have confidence to lend that capital to those who wish to borrow it. And thirdly, the currency machinery of the country must

be liable to no sudden contraction, locking up, or other manipulation which might paralyze its movements or disturb its standard of value. About the first two of these conditions there is no question. There is abundance of capital awaiting investment, and the streams of loanable funds from domestic sources are swelled and augmented by copious supplies from abroad. The rise in the Bank of England rate to 3 per cent is not sufficient to attract these foreign funds home, for they can earn more lucrative returns here, whether employed on call in the loan market or invested in some of the numerous eligible securities which are offering. It has, indeed, been claimed that these securities which are so rapidly absorbing capital are in danger of depleting to an inordinately low level the reservoir of loanable funds. As yet, however, there does not seem to be sufficient proof of the allegation.

Secondly, as to the public confidence, which is also an essential condition of easy money. This condition is present in its most favorable degree. There is both an absence of that depression which prevailed during a part of Mr. McCulloch's administration, and was so pernicious to business; and there are also no symptoms of that overweening reckless confidence and speculative fever which are so often the harbingers of panic.

The only remaining direction in which to look for causes of tight money is in the currency. Here, indeed, there has been some apprehension. Mr. Boutwell, during the summer months, allowed his currency balance to run so low that he has been tempted to lock up greenbacks till his balance is now some 20 millions, 14 millions of which are in the Sub-Treasury here. Such an amount of currency can be easily spared from the current of the circulation in summer. Business would then be all the better for the depletion. But during those months the Treasury, instead of absorbing currency, poured it out as copiously as possible. Little harm was done however. But it had been better if the Treasury had hoarded it and locked it up in reserve. For this absorption of greenbacks would have given Mr. Boutwell the proper power to restore the elasticity of the currency, and to enable its volume to expand itself responsive to the demands of business and the growth of the fall trade. On this account it would have been an advantage if we had a larger amount of greenbacks just now to let out of the Treasury. But the present is the time for this idle reserve of currency to leave the Treasury and return to activity and usefulness in the channels of the circulation. This condition being fulfilled, the desired ease and steady movement of the money market may apparently be counted on for some time to come.

THE SCARCITY OF CASH GOLD AND ITS REMEDY.

It has frequently been suggested to the successive Secretaries of the Treasury that they would do well to visit New York more frequently, so as to see and hear for themselves the real position of affairs, especially at critical emergencies. Mr. Boutwell, we fear, does not approve of this suggestion, after the experience he had during his brief visit here on Thursday, when he was beset with a multitude of advisers, each having his own panacea for the financial maladies of the time, and each claiming with more or less sincerity to be actuated by the most patriotic and disinterested motives in his suggestions volunteered for the reform of the financial policy of the Treasury. With his usual reticence the Secretary left his tormentors uncertain as to the force of their arguments in producing conviction, and has preferred to have his plans inferred from his acts rather than from his words. One thing, however, is certain. Mr. Boutwell is now disposed to regard more favorably the representations

of those who urge upon him to increase his sales of gold. In so doing he is but applying a remedy to an evil which could have been prevented. This evil is the withdrawal of gold from the market and locking it up in the Treasury, as has been practised for several weeks past. Now no principle is better established than that at this time of the year, gold cannot be spared from the market, and hoarded in the Treasury vaults without embarrassment. There are two reasons for this. First, the amount of available coin floating in the market is small and barely adequate to the functions it has to perform, and there is a clique of speculators eagerly watching an opportunity of making gain by creating an artificial scarcity, and charging heavy rates for loans of cash gold. Secondly, there has for some time been growing up among us a change in the methods of doing business; an increasing aggregate of transactions being conducted on the basis of coin, so that there is scarcely a prominent bank in this city that has not been discounting gold notes, and keeping gold accounts with certain classes of its dealers. The growth of this business was so rapid and so general that the use of gold as a currency was increasing in a very gratifying manner. The advantage of this coin basis for business was so obvious that every care should have been taken to foster it and to avoid its discouragement. In consequence of the scarcity of coin, however, which has been developed during the past few weeks, the banks have curtailed or withdrawn the facilities for doing this gold business, and gold notes can not be discounted as usual. In elucidation of the mischief thus caused we are pointed to the fact that within a few days a cargo of tea offered for sale "for gold" was withdrawn because not a single bid could be got, as the purchasers would have been liable to pay a ruinous rate of usury for the use of the coin. When it is said that Mr. Boutwell is responsible in part for this scarcity, what is meant is this, that scarcity would not have occurred he had let out his gold from the Treasury as fast as he received it in payment of Customs duties. This he could easily have done; and having failed heretofore in this duty, he ought to use his best endeavors to remedy the evil he has allowed to grow up.

Such is, in brief, the argument to which, as we intimated a fortnight ago, Mr. Boutwell is listening with deliberate attention. But if, as is popularly charged, one of his constitutional defects is to deliberate too long and to act too timidly, it is evident that he has overcome his hesitancy. What he will now do is sufficiently evident from the sale of four extra millions of gold on Thursday in addition to the sale of two extra millions last week. Being thus committed to a new policy, Mr. Boutwell has two alternatives from which to choose. He can either sell his gold for currency, and with that currency buy bonds promiscuously as he is now doing; or he can offer to receive the "noticed" bonds and to pay for them in gold on presentation. The latter alternative is the one we have been inclined to favor for this reason besides others, that the limited gold balance now in the Treasury should not be recklessly depleted in the purchase of promiscuous bonds when there are 100 millions which are liable to be presented for payment so early as the beginning of next December. If the Treasury were not liable to this vast call for gold in exchange for Five Twenties, even then the balance of coin could not be allowed to fall much below where it is. Much less should this coin balance be depleted when the redemption of the bonds is so near. Suppose, moreover, the foreign Syndicate should prove unable to fulfill their contract—a contingency which, with the bonds one or two per cent below par, is quite conceivable—who would relieve the Treasury from its obligation to pay for the noticed bonds in gold at par, and how could the funds for the redemption be raised? If, then, there is no other motive

for redeeming the "noticed" bonds in preference to buying other bonds, this single reason ought to be enough, that for every million of the "noticed" bonds which is paid off the Secretary lightens his load of maturing promises to pay, and saves a considerable sum in interest besides. We trust, therefore, the report is well founded that Mr. Boutwell will in a few days announce the redemption in coin at sight of all the noticed Five-Twenties which may be presented at the Treasury.

As to the absurd statement that the Secretary has entered upon a struggle with the gold gamblers, in which he is determined to win, such sensational utterances are worthless. Every tyro in Wall street knows that there are gold gamblers on the bear side of the gold speculation, and that if gold is put down by the Secretary's policy these bear speculators will gain, and he will thus help that section of the gold gamblers. What the Secretary has to do is to attend to his own business and manage the Treasury well, regardless whether the gold gamblers win or lose by what he does. He has injured the merchants and done mischief to commerce if he has made gold scarce. He must lose no time to correct this evil which is so pernicious to our foreign exchanges. Let him loose from the Treasury the gold which has been imprisoned and kept idle there, and let him do this either by the purchase of promiscuous bonds or by the redemption of "noticed" bonds, as he may deem best for the interests of the government, the good of the people, and the convenience of business.

THE LAST NAPOLEONIC IDEA.

On Monday was consummated the last great work of Louis Napoleon, in the formal opening of the Mont Cenis tunnel, which is the longest subterranean continuous railroad in the world. It extends 13,382 yards, or 12,236 metres from its French exit at Fourneaux to its Italian entrance at Bardonnèche. This last-named village is about twenty miles from Susa, where the Turin railway commences. These twenty miles are covered with a connecting road at the Italian end of the tunnel, and there will soon be a continuous railway from Calais to Brindisi; as on the French side of the Alps, railroads have been constructed and are approaching completion to connect the tunnel with the railroad system of France.

In designating this stupendous railroad achievement as a Napoleonic idea we do not imply that it was originated by the ex-Emperor, but that it owes to his patronage its early success. Ages ago the want of some adequate means of climbing the mountain barrier which shuts in the rich valleys and fertile lands of Italy from the commercial activity of the rest of Europe, stimulated human exertion; and this, especially, as in that path lay the best routes to Egypt and the Orient. The slope of moderately low land near the seashore offered, it is true, a practicable road from Southern France to Northern Italy. But this was of little use to the commerce of other parts of Europe situated north of the Alps, and developing an increasing trade from age to age with the Mediterranean and the South. Hence the growth of commerce compelled the climbing of the Alps, which have long been traversed by pack-horses and carriage roads running through the passes between the loftier peaks; and such of these as are suitable will perhaps hereafter have each its own railroad. For the railway systems of France, Switzerland and Bavaria, as well as those of the Tyrol, Austria and Italy touch with their network the foot-hills of the Alps on every side, and already a three-rail road forty-eight miles long climbs the Mont Cenis pass from St. Michel on the French side to Susa on the Italian slope of the mountains in six hours. Of this and other similar projected roads we shall have something to say hereafter. We only

remark now that its gradients average 1 in 25, while some parts of it are as steep as 1 in 12, which grades are conclusive against ordinary locomotive travel and necessitate a central rail. It is a narrow gauge track, which is laid on the old coach road over the mountain.

This "Mount Cenis summit railroad," as it is called, is a subsidiary scheme, completed in 1868, and had its origin as a temporary experiment after the tunnel had long been begun, and when it seemed as if that work would require many years to excavate. It was in the year 1852 that the Chevalier Mans published the first prospectus for tunneling the Alps, with a view to connect the French railways with those of Savoy. No special surveys had then been made, and his object was not so much to construct the road as to bring into notice a machine he had invented for piercing the hard and impenetrable quartz rocks which would be met with in the course of so long an excavation. In 1856 another tunneling machine was tried at Geneva, invented by the combined efforts of Grandis, Grattoni, and Sommeiller. The tunnel had already been determined on, and the project only waited for a fit machine for its construction. The Geneva excavator was tried and was deemed successful, so that the work was at once begun, Napoleon and the Italian government agreeing to share the expense. The shortest and most practicable cut was found to be some miles to the southwest of the Mont Cenis pass. The French opening of the tunnel is 3,445 feet above the sea level, and the Italian mouth 4,225 feet. Hence there was an ascent of 780 feet to be provided for, and it was determined to make the tunnel in two inclines, each descending from a summit level near the centre, but with a sharper descent on the northern side.

This difficulty having been disposed of another more formidable presented itself. The height of the mountain towered over the tunnel in one place as much as 5,251 feet, and precluded the use of shafts, either for working or ventilation. Consequently the labor had to be done from both ends, so that the *debris* were to be removed, and the gaseous products of combustion from blasting got rid of through an opening, which, as the work advanced, was several miles from the spot where the workmen operated. To meet and conquer these obstacles which precluded steam as a motive power all former experience in constructing tunnels was of little value. When, however, M. Calladon's suggestion for using compressed air was adopted, and by an ingenious combination of mechanical inventions the falling waters of the Alpine passes were imprisoned to compress the air, the needful motive power was obtained. To render it practicable the air was conducted along vast tubes, and after doing its work escaped from its imprisonment, kept the atmosphere pure, and made existence in these vast cavernous depths easy for the human laborers whose toil it so much accelerated and diminished.

The tunnel is about 7.6 miles long, its gradients ascending for 5,583 yards on the French side and descending for 7,781 yards on the Italian side. The junction of the northern end of the tunnel with the French lines of railway was easy, and has almost been completed. At the Italian end of the tunnel over 20 miles of heavy engineering work were needful to construct a road, including gradients varying from 1 in 50 to 1 in 77. It has nineteen tunnels, fifteen costly railroads, and other extensive works.

It is, therefore, much to the credit of the Government of Victor Emanuel that this road is quite complete at the Italian terminus; and as the missing link of the French road from St. Michel to Fourneaux is only ten miles, and will be finished in November, we shall then be able to make a continuous trip from Calais to Brindisi, whence the British mails are sent to the East Indies. The diversion of through traffic to Brindisi during the Franco-Prussian war, and the

apprehended injury to the commerce of Marseilles, which port long had a large share of the Indian trade, has caused some of the French railroad companies to regard with some jealousy the progress of the Mont Cenis tunnel and the development of the new route through Brindisi, from which port the Adriatic steamers can find a much shorter line of voyage to Alexandria than from Marseilles. These short-sighted corporations will, however, find that the danger of France from the resuscitation of the old prestige and predominance of the Adriatic ports is distant and problematical, while the present advantage to be secured by the inevitable stimulus of French commerce is immediate and sure.

From such jealousies the work of building the tunnel was opposed from the beginning, and it was not fairly begun to be excavated by machinery till the outbreak of our war in 1861. The tunnel is 263 feet wide and 197 feet high. Two thirds of the excavation were in schist; another section in limestone, more difficult to work; and the rest in very hard quartz, the cutting of which was the most formidable and costly task of all. Day and night for ten years have from 1,000 to 2,000 men and their machinery been at work, with very few intervals of cessation for repairs. Previous to 1861 the work was done by hand, and the slow progress made then can be compared with the rapid efficiency of the perfected machinery as shown in the following table of the progress of the work. The figures represent metres, of which ten are about equal to eleven yards :

Italian end. French end. Tot'l.			Italian end. French end. Tot'l.				
Metres.	Metres.	Met's.	Metres.	Metres.	Met's.		
1857-8.....	285	213	498	1863.....	426	376	802
1859.....	236	133	369	1864.....	621	467	1,088
1860.....	204	140	344	1865.....	764	458	1,222
1861.....	170	193	363	1866.....	813	212	1,025
1862.....	380	243	623	1871.....	825	687	1,512

During the subsequent years the figures are not so intelligibly reported, but on Jan. 1, 1870, 10,050 metres had been finished; in the following May nearly 11,370, and the whole length, 12,236 metres was pierced December last. The whole of the double track which the tunnel contains is now in working order, and the officers of the French and Italian governments passed through it in twenty minutes to perform the opening ceremonies. The usual time for traversing the tunnel is about forty minutes, and experience seems to show that the ventilation is good and that there is not the danger which was apprehended from mephitic gases and from unwholesome heat. The total cost of constructing the tunnel, with the laying of the double track of rails, is reported to be \$13,000,000.

There are two points in which this tunnel is well worthy of note. First, it marks an era in the building of tunnels and railroads. Henceforward neither steam nor other similar forces will be the sole motive powers to be relied on for tunnel building. They will have to yield in certain circumstances to compressed air. We learn that some imaginative genius, stimulated by the results thus achieved in the Alpine tunnel, has just tried to immortalize himself by proposing compressed air as a motive power on our Erie Canal. His plan is to conduct the air in tubes along the canal and compress it by power obtained from the Falls of Niagara. It is to be feared that we are far from the time of realizing so amazing an extension of the use of compressed air. Still what has been achieved is enough to excite our admiration of this new force which has been utilized and appropriated just at the culmination of this railroad building epoch in which we live. In other respects, however, the boring machines were extremely ingenious and effective. It is thus described :

"The machine weighed about 600 pounds, and bored a hole 1½ inches in diameter and 3 feet deep in 20 minutes. Eleven of these machines were placed on a moveable support, and could be worked at almost any angle. Three or four large holes were bored in the center of the heading, and round these other holes of the ordinary

size, in all 80 holes. The large holes were only for the purpose of weakening the rock. The other holes were filled with explosive material, and were fired in succession and in detachments, beginning with those nearest the center, and working outward. The advanced heading was the only place where these machines were used; the enlargement of the tunnel to the full size, the building, &c., were all performed by manual labor. The space thus excavated in the rocky sides of the Alps fully admitted of four separate lines of rails to traverse the tunnel. The daily progress in the work, after some time, showed a gratifying improvement. From half a yard a day, at first, the progress increased to more than 10 feet per day. Each yard bored cost not less than \$1,000. The boring as described was repeated, yard by yard, until the entire eight miles was completed; the work becoming more arduous as the tunnel increased in length. Seventy yards of rock were displaced for every yard advanced, and this had to be removed to the mouth, while 25 cubic yards of masonry had to be built in the same yard of tunnel, with materials brought on the average more than 10 miles."

As to the benefit to France which this new route connecting the Cisalpine countries of Europe with those on the other side of the great mountain chain was intended by Louis Napoleon to produce, and how far this route with the Suez Canal were likely to revolutionize the commerce of the Old World, or establish the political influence of France in Egypt and the East, there is room for the most various opinions. The chief point of importance to us connects itself with the Eastern commerce which seems to be rapidly developing a tendency to take the American routes, notwithstanding all that the improved facilities in Europe can do to retain it in its old channels. This view of the subject must, however, be deferred till we treat of the other European routes of which we have spoken as projected or in progress.

DEBT OF NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY.

Some light with regard to our city debt is gradually being furnished. The following statement is published by the Joint Committee of Supervisors, Aldermen and Citizens, who have made a partial examination of the accounts. The figures given include all funded and temporary debt September 14, 1871, but do not include any current accounts or claims against the city for materials, labor services, &c., the amount of which cannot be immediately determined, though it is believed it will not exceed three to five million dollars :

FIRST—FUNDED OR PERMANENT DEBT.

City—payable from sinking fund.....	\$21,876,216 50
County—payable from taxation.....	32,426,592 01
City—payable from taxation.....	27,816,350 00

SECOND—TEMPORARY DEBT.

City—payable from assessments for opening and improving streets and Boulevards.....	\$11,824,500 00
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THIRD—REVENUE BONDS.

City—payable from taxation in 1871.....	\$11,814,400 00
County—payable from taxation in 1871.....	4,639,800 00
County—special (see chap. 382 of laws of 1870)	6,32,000 00—
Less amount of securities held by the Commissioners of the sinking fund.....	\$116,709,883 51

Cash in hands of Chamberlain, belonging to sinking fund.....	19,027,063 01
Total.....	395,270 47— \$19,422,333 48

Total \$97,287,525 03

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund also hold \$1,322,603 79 of bonds and mortgages taken on account of property sold, which the Committee also examined, and which, as fast as paid, become the property of the Sinking Fund.

A comparison of the debt at several periods, and its increase year by year, may be seen in the following statement :

Description of Debt.	Jan. 1, 1869.	Jan. 1, 1870.	Jan. 1, 1871.	Sept. 14, '71.
Funded city debt.....	\$29,943,258 50	\$38,499,558 50	\$48,016,796 51	\$54,902,808 51
Funded county debt.....	14,518,800 00	18,359,321 42	20,981,350 00	27,16,350 00
Total funded debt.....	\$44,462,058 50	\$56,858,879 92	\$61,998,146 51	\$82,119,158 51
Less sinking fund.....	15,911,501 21	18,006,310 63	18,115,894 49	19,422,333 48

Funded, less sinking fund.....	\$28,550,557 29	\$38,852,569 29	\$50,882,252 02	\$62,696,826 03
Temporary city debt.....	3,155,872 30	6,768,572 30	10,525,100 00	11,824,500 00
City revenue bonds, &c.....	1,646,900 00	1,848,100 00	3,080,000 00	11,814,400 00

County revenue bonds, &c.....	564,500 00	8,886,200 00	10,951,800 00
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Total temporary debt.....	7,743,372 30	9,181,172 30	22,491,300 00	\$44,590,700 00
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We divide the debt as above, since the temporary bonds are not actually a part of the debt, except in a certain contingency, and with certain qualifications. For instance, an obligation issued in anticipation of taxes to be received on

an assessment laid for opening a new street should not be included among the liabilities unless we put the assessment among the assets. So also the city and county revenue bonds, in anticipation of the yearly taxes, are very different from the permanent debt, if they are to be paid by those taxes when they come in, and if there is sufficient funds to carry on the government until the return of the usual period when similar bonds are issued for the next year. This is simply anticipating the year's income which is the way many city governments are accustomed to manage their affairs. Then, again, it is possible that in September this temporary loan is always larger than in January (when the taxes have mostly been paid in), so that the above comparison may not be a fair one. With these suggestions we give the following recapitulation of the above statement:

	Jan. 1, 1869.	Jan. 1, 1870.	Jan. 1, 1871.	Sept. 14, '71.
Total funded debt.....	\$ 41,462,058 50	\$ 56,858,879 92	\$ 68,998,146 51	\$ 82,119,158 51
Total temporary debt.....	7,743,372 30	9,181,73 30	22,491,300 00	34,590,708 00
Total temp'y & funded.....	59,205,430 80	66,010,052 22	91,489,446 51	116,709,858 51
Less sinking fund.....	15,911,501 21	18,006,310 63	18,115,894 49	19,422,333 48
Tot. less sinking fund.....	36,393,929 59	48,033,741 59	73,373,553 02	91,287,525 03

The above would suggest some points upon which more light is desirable from the committee.

1. Why has the sinking fund increased so slowly since January, 1870?

2. For what purpose has the funded debt been increased? It will be noticed that about ten to twelve millions has been added to it each year. Has this increase been for permanent improvements duly authorized, and therefore honest, or has it been illegally issued, or the proceeds improperly used after being obtained?

3. As to the floating debt, why is it so much larger than at any previous period given in above statement? To answer this point, let us have previous statements of debt in detail. It is possible that more streets and boulevards are being opened now than a year ago, and that the amount issued in anticipation of the assessments to be paid is therefore much larger. So also the suggestion made above may be correct, to wit: that there are always more of these temporary bonds in September than in January. Or on the other hand this increase may be simply a measure of the speculations which have been carried on by city officials. What the people desire, therefore, is more details in order that they may reach an intelligent conclusion with regard to the city credit.

As to the assets available, say before January 1, the Comptroller has the following (without selling any new bonds) as we gather from the remarks of Mr. Osborne, one of the committee at their meeting on Thursday. First, there was a cash balance of \$2,564,306,90. Second, there are the taxes, say \$23,000,000 less bonds issued in anticipation of them, and coming due before January 1. We suppose that there are always a certain amount of these bonds afloat. Last January there were about nine millions. If the same amount are out the coming January, the government could use of the taxes received before January 1 about 11 millions. Third, \$6,000,000 of gold bonds which have been sold, and are, we suppose, included in the debt statement, but which are still to be paid for at 4½ per cent premium. This statement, it strikes us, is much less unfavorable than anticipated.

THE POSITION OF THE MARKET FOR BREADSTUFFS.

One of those crises in the market for breadstuffs, to which it seems peculiarly exposed, and to which the CHRONICLE has frequently felt it a duty to call attention, has been reached within the past week; and the probable future of the market has become a question which should receive the close study, not only of commission houses and other parties

directly engaged in moving the new crop, but of bankers and capitalists who may have advanced the necessary funds for that purpose.

The season thus far has been one of surprises. The fluctuations in prices have been extreme and unlooked for. In the first place, crops in the west of Europe indicated a greater deficiency than was predicted by the most determined croakers; and our supply of old wheat proved to be much more nearly exhausted than was generally anticipated. These facts, of course, tended to enhance prices; but on the other hand, and tending in the opposite direction, our supplies of wheat from the new crop, especially of winter growth, have exceeded all anticipations, and there has been a great advance in freights, both domestic and foreign. It will not be surprising, therefore, in view of our large crop and higher freights, that notwithstanding the indications of a free and continued export demand, prices have not shown an advance of more than fifteen per cent from the lowest point touched in the panic which took place the last week of July. For six weeks ending Sept. 9th, the receipts at the western markets were as follows, compared with the corresponding period of last year:

RECEIPTS AT WESTERN MARKETS FOR SIX WEEKS.

	1871	1870	Increase.
Flour.....	bbls. 806,034	684,108	121,926
Wheat.....	bush. 9,819,606	8,376,874	1,442,732
Corn.....	bush. 8,715,841	3,807,539	4,907,302
Oats.....	bush. 6,633,707	5,213,178	1,480,529
Barley.....	bush. 1,219,006	1,107,102	111,904
Rye.....	bush. 744,935	843,810	401,175
Total grain.....	bush. 27,193,145	18,849,503	8,343,642

Here we have an increase in the receipts of grain of nearly fifty per cent. It is true that this is largely made up of Indian corn, but that is an article which, in the general matter of freights, and in the trade with the British Provinces, comes in direct competition with wheat and flour. There has been some improvement in the export of wheat, but a large falling off in the export of flour, so that in the aggregate there has been no increase in the export movement, except of corn, and even of this great staple shipments have not been sufficiently liberal to prevent stocks accumulating somewhat, as will be seen by the following statement:

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN AT THE RESPECTIVE DATES.

	July 29, '71.	Sept. 9, '71.	Increase.
Wheat.....	bush. 4,509,875	6,892,023	2,382,148
Corn.....	bush. 7,801,748	8,700,350	989,642
Oats.....	bush. 1,255,328	5,147,932	3,749,464
Barley.....	bush. 112,691	1,102,059	989,368
Total.....	.bush. 13,679,642	21,699,264	8,019,622

The increase in the visible supply of wheat is the more significant when we consider the fact that it has taken place in the face of a pressing export demand, and before the new spring wheat began to come forward in any considerable quantities. The magnitude of the new crop of winter wheat is thus clearly demonstrated.

Is it not evident, from the few facts which we have here thrown together, that bankers, and commission merchants, and warehousemen, and managers of lines of transportation, are to have their resources and energies taxed to the utmost during the remainder of the season of inland navigation? Is it not obvious that their true policy is to promote the delivery, as rapidly as possible, of our surplus products to the great distributing markets on the Atlantic coast and in Europe? In fact, is there not much danger in fostering a speculative feeling which shall induce premature accumulations in the great markets of the West? It would appear that Europe has in a measure recovered from its alarm lest its supplies of breadstuffs should prove to be deficient, and the markets there, are now in such position as will permit them to reduce their orders upon us, should prices be forced up against them. It seems plain, therefore, that the true policy will be found in marketing our surplus products of cereals

as rapidly as possible. A considerable accumulation will be inevitable at the best, and it will require great activity in all branches of the trade, to prevent an aggregation of supplies that may prove burdensome if not disastrous.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 14th of September, 1871. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with, an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency:

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
New York— Plattsburg.	The Vilas National Bank.	The National Bank of Redemption, Boston, approved.
Pennsylvania— Clearfield.	The First National Bank.	The Third National Bank of New York, approved.
Massachusetts— Greenfield.	The Franklin Commu- nity National Bank.	The National Bank of the Com- monwealth of Boston, approved.
North Carolina— Charlotte.	The Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank.	The Fourth National Bank of New York, approved in place of the National Park Bank of New York.
Tennessee— Franklin.	The National Bank of Franklin.	The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York, approved.
Michigan— Grand Haven.	The First National Bank.	The Fourth National Bank of New York and the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, approved in place of the First National Bank of Wash- ington, D. C.
Illinois— Mason City.	The First National Bank.	The National Bank of Commerce of Chicago, approved.
Illinois— Chicago.	The National Bank of Illinois.	The Mercantile National Bank of New York, approved.
Illinois— Marseilles.	The First National Bank.	The Commercial National Bank of Chicago, approved.

New National Banks.

The following is a list of the National Banks organized since the 14th of September, 1871:

Official No.
1,878—The Meridian National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana. Authorized capital, \$200,000; paid in capital, \$100,000. John H. Farquhar, President; —, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Sept. 16, 1871.
1,879—The Citizen's National Bank of Peru, Indiana. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Darius C. Darrow, President; M. Robinson, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Sept. 16, 1871.
1,880—The First National Bank of Tama City, Iowa. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. B. A. Hall, President; G. H. Warren, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Sept. 19, 1871.
1,881—The Dixon National Bank at Dixon, Illinois. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Henry B. Jenks, President; Henry S. Lucas, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Sept. 19, 1871.
1,882—The Will County National Bank of Joliet, Illinois. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Calvin Knowlton, President; Geo. P. Jones, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Sept. 20, 1871.
1,883—The National Bank of Piedmont, West Virginia. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. H. G. Davis, President; U. B. McCandlish, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Sept. 21, 1871.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— SEPTEMBER 8.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam.	short.	11.17½@11.17½	Sept. 7.	short.	11.16½
Antwerp.	3 months.	11.18½@11.19	"	"	25.30
Hamburg.	"	13.9@13.9½	"	3 mos.	13.6½
Paris.	"	25.70@25.75	"	"	25.45
Paris.	short.	25.42½@25.52½	"	"	"
Vienna.	3 months.	12.20@12.25	"	"	"
Berlin.	"	6.21½@6.22	Sept. 7.	3 mos.	6.19
Frankfort.	"	117½@117½	"	short.	1.7
St. Petersburg.	"	31½@31½	"	3 mos.	32½
Cadiz.	"	49½@49½	"	"	"
Lisbon.	90 days.	53@53½	"	"	"
Milan.	3 months.	27.15@27.20	"	"	"
Genoa.	"	"	"	"	"
Naples.	"	"	"	"	"
New York.	"	"	Sept. 8.	60 days.	108½
Jamaica.	"	"	"	"	"
Havana.	"	"	"	"	"
Rio de Janeiro.	"	"	Aug. 19.	90 days.	24½@24½
India.	"	"	Aug. 16.	"	24
Valparaíso.	"	"	July 31.	"	23½@24
Pernambuco.	"	"	Aug. 11.	"	"
Singapore.	60 days.	4s. 5d.	"	"	"
Hong Kong.	"	4s.	Aug. 19.	"	6.0½
Ceylon.	"	3 per cent. dis.	"	"	"
Bombay.	"	1s. 10½d.	Sept. 4.	6 mos.	1s. 11s 10d@1s 10d
Madras.	"	"	"	"	"
Calcutta.	"	"	Aug. 31.	6 mos.	1s. 11s 10d
Sydney.	30 days.	3½ per cent. dis.	"	"	"

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 8.

With the reopening of the Autumn trade, it becomes extremely desirable to watch the changes in the Bank of England return, and to arrive at some conclusion regarding the probable course of the money market. As the buoyancy lately apparent in stocks has for some time past been caused by the great abundance of idle capital, and as very large "bull" accounts have been opened in railway and foreign stocks, speculators are becoming somewhat anxious in their desire to ascertain when the inauguration

of an upward movement in the rates of discount will take place. That they should be so is very natural, not only for the sake of closing their accounts, which have been opened for a rise, but at the same time to change their tactics and sell for a fall in prices. This becomes the more important since many think that when money shall commence to rise, the upward movement—say to four per cent—may be rapid, for a general desire will be evinced to call in much of the money which has been advanced to speculators, while, at the same time, it may very probably be discovered that the supply in the discount market has been greatly diminished in consequence of its absorption by new foreign loans, and by the new companies which have during the present year been introduced to the public. The Bank of England, however, is still in a strong position, but its strength has been considerably diminished since the close of July, when its resources were unprecedentedly large. The following figures show the extent to which the bullion and reserve of the Bank have been reduced since July 28:

	Bullion.	Reserve.
July 28.	£27,441,441	£17,410,171
September 6.	24,816,585	14,727,040
Decrease.	£2,627,856	£2,683,131

This reduction is considerable, as it averages about £400,000 a week, and which, if proceeded with, would quickly reduce the financial position of the Bank from one of strength to weakness. In those weeks, however, two circumstances substantially affected the position of the Bank, viz.: the withdrawal of gold from Berlin and the harvest requirements. The withdrawals from Germany have recently ceased, but the requirements of agriculturists and tourists continue to absorb a large supply of notes and coin, which is not likely to be returned until the early part of next month. With regard to the probable bullion movements between England, France and Germany, it is to be borne in mind that as a large amount of the indemnity money has yet to be paid, and that a large amount of bills in London is now held by the German authorities, which will mature within the next two months, it is more than probable that our bullion market may be again disturbed by heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank. The North German loans, however, for £6,000,000 raised in this country will be paid off before the Spring returns, and this amount would materially assist in checking an undue rise in the rates of discount. New loans, new companies, and an unusually active trade must, however, have their effect, and for this reason dearer—but not dear—money is looked forward to before the end of the year. An improvement from legitimate causes would be a relief after so long a period of a melancholy two per cent.

The Board of Trade returns, which have been published this week, are of a remarkably favorable character; the leading fact to be gathered from them is that trade in manufactured goods on the Continent is at length resuming its wonted activity. Owing chiefly to the demand for France, Holland & Germany, the exports of cotton yarn in the first seven months of the year were as much as 10,000,000 lbs., as compared with 1870, while cotton piece goods show an increase of 17,000,000 lbs. The exports of woolen yarn have been augmented by 6,000,000 lbs.; of woolen cloth, by 1,600,000 yards; and of worsted stuffs, by 47,000,000 yards. Arising out of a similar inquiry, the exports of cotton and wool have been very considerable, as the following statement indicates:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Exports of cotton in 8 months.	cwt. 1,532,763	1,160,957	2,478,553
Exports of wool, foreign and colonial.	lb. 68,905,755	73,387,754	93,323,852
Exports of wool, English.	lb. 8,060,828	6,259,964	7,858,919

The computed value of our imports in August was £29,002,027, against £24,902,194; and in the eight months, £215,510,494, against £188,230,539 in 1870.

With regard to our exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to the United States during the first eight months of the year, the following are the particulars:

Alkali.	cwt. 1,028,654	1,184,385	1,298,034
Beer and ale.	bls. 14,115	16,997	23,395
Copper, wrought.	cwt. 211	360	516
Cotton piece goods.	yds. 80,887,616	80,056,205	100,400,732
Earthenware, &c.	value. £498,600	462,433	496,792
Haberdashery and millinery.	value. £260,000	678,871	1,198,544
Iron, pig.	tons. 89,704	75,661	119,008
Iron, bar, &c.	tons. 38,253	39,374	41,772
Iron, railroad, &c.	tons. 229,145	279,616	325,162
Hoops, sheets and boiler plates.	tons. 32,836	36,473	38,589
Tin plates.	cwt. 1,104,971	1,120,491	1,190,247
Iron, cast or wrought.	tons. 6,719	5,140	6,497
Steel, unwrought.	tons. 11,068	10,419	12,739
Lead, pig.	tons. 3,062	6,704	8,409
Linen piece goods.	yds. 73,118,538	68,899,936	68,708,934
Salt.	tons. 118,930	95,430	111,660
Silk broad stuffs.	yds. 298,823	429,638	677,626
Silk ribbons.	value. £7,651	12,811	19,207
Other articles of silk only.	value. £39,469	56,100	116,580
Silk manufactures mixed with other material.	value. £74,440	104,165	201,272
Spirits (British).	galls. 137,462	181,427	155,551

Tin, unwrought.....	cwt.	13,122	22,937	14,722
Wool.....	lbs.	2,221,311	1,032,803	811,686
Woolen cloth.....	yds.	2,102,943	2,603,517	294,475
Worsted stuffs.....	yds.	52,881,549	47,987,911	65,917,209
Carpets and druggets.....	yds.	3,922,301	3,811,893	4,824,308

The demand for money is still very quiet, but without any actual change apparent; a slight tendency to improvement is noticed. The following are the quotations, compared with those of last year:

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Bank minimum.....	3 1/2@...	2 @...	4 months' b'k bills.....	3 1/2@3 1/2	1 1/2@2 1/2
Open-market rates:			6 months' b'k bills.....	3 1/2@3 1/2	2 1/2@2 1/2
30 and 60 days' bills.....	3 1/2@3 1/2	1 1/2@...	4 and 6 trade bills.....	4 1/2@4 1/2	3 @3 1/2
3 months' bills.....	3 1/2@3 1/2	1 1/2@...			

The rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses for deposits are subjoined:

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
	Joint stock banks.....	Discount houses at 6@...		Joint stock banks.....	Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....
Discount houses at 6@...	2 1/2	1		2 1/2	1
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	2 1/2	1 1/2		2 1/2	1 1/2

The following statement shows the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation for English Wheat, the price of Middling Upland Cotton, and of No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair, second quality, compared with the four previous years:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Circulation, including bank post bills.....	21,415,715	24,435,424	23,918,225	23,466,835	25,631,434
Public deposits.....	7,944,529	8,715,925	4,937,973	6,110,544	5,421,955
Other deposits.....	19,554,778	19,423,966	17,552,043	19,315,454	21,202,265
Government securities.....	12,845,272	13,760,131	14,339,928	12,485,861	13,768,365
Other securities.....	17,359,943	16,215,856	14,334,091	19,442,033	16,860,092
Reserve of notes and coin.....	15,629,237	11,860,193	12,2 7,153	12,529,834	14,737,040
Coin and bullion.....	24,348,532	20,736,148	20,602,050	20,996,669	21,816,585
Bank rate.....	2 1/2@...	2 1/2@...	3 1/2@...	3 1/2@...	3 1/2@...
Consols.....	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Price of wheat.....	62s. 5d.	55s. 3d.	51s. 1d.	49s. 1d.	57s. 2d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	9 1/2d.	10 1/2d.	13 1/2d.	9d.	9 1/16d.
No. 40 mule yarn.....	1s. 2d.	1s. 2 1/2d.	1s. 4 1/2d.	1s. 1 1/4d.	1s. 1 1/4d.

The following are the quotations at the leading continental cities:

	—B'k rate—	—Op. m'kt—		—B'k rate—	—Op. m'kt—		
1870. 1871. 1870. 1871.				1870. 1871. 1870. 1871.			
At Paris.....	6 5	6 4 1/2		At Turin.....	5 5	5 5	
Vienna.....	5	5		Brussels.....	5 1/2	4	5 1/2
Berlin.....	5 4	4 1/2 3 1/2		Madrid.....	5	6	5
Frankfort.....	3 4 1/2 5 2 1/2			Hamburg.....	4	3 1/2	
Amsterdam.....	5 2 1/2 5 2 1/2			St. Petersb'g.....	8	6	7

There is a good demand for bills on Germany and Holland; but French bills are rather offered. The export inquiry for gold is sufficiently active to absorb all incoming supplies, and to necessitate some small withdrawals from the Bank. A further sum of £220,000 in sovereigns has also been taken out on account of the Argentine loan. The silver market remains firm, owing chiefly to the limited importations. The following prices of bullion are from the circular of Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley & Blake:

	GOLD.		S. d. s. d.		S. d. s. d.			
Bar Gold.....	per oz. standard.	77	93@77	9 1/2	per oz. standard.	77	93@77	9 1/2
Bar Gold, Refinable.....	per oz. standard.	77	11	0@...	per oz.	76	3	0@...
United States Gold Coin.....	per oz.				per oz.			

SILVER.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.			
Bar Silver, Fine.....	per oz. standard—last price.	5	93@...		per oz. standard—last price.	5	93@...	
Bar Silver, containing 5 grains Gold, per oz. standard.	"	5 1/2@5 1/2	5 1/2@5 1/2	"	per oz.	5 1/2@5 1/2	5 1/2@5 1/2	"
Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz.			no price.	per oz.			
Mexican Dollars.....	per oz.—last price.	4	11@4 1/2		per oz.—last price.	4	11@4 1/2	

In the Stock Exchange the possibility of dearer money, the difficulties which are said to exist between the French and Italian cabinets respecting the affairs of Rome, and the doubts which are entertained regarding the meeting of the German and Austrian Emperors at Gasle and Salzburg, have had a somewhat depressing influence, and the realizations have been rather numerous. The great feature of the week is the success which has attended the introduction of the Spanish loan, it being understood that the total applications for £6,385,000 have been as much as £50,000,000. The scrip has been as high as 2 1/2 premium, but it is now less firm. Consols have been quite depressed; but Erie and Illinois Central railway shares are very firm. United States Government securities have ruled firm, and the new five per cent loan is at 1/2 discount to par. The following were the highest and lowest prices of Consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Consols.....	93 1/2 93%	93 1/2 93%	93 1/2 93%	93 1/2 93%	93 1/2 93%	93 1/2 93%
U. S. 5-20's, 1882.	93 1/2 93%	93 1/2 93%	93 1/2 93%	93 1/2 93%	93 1/2 93%	93 1/2 93%
U. S. 5-20's, 1884.	93 1/2 93%	93 1/2 93%	93 1/2 93%	93 1/2 93%	93 1/2 93%	93 1/2 93%
U. S. 5-20's, 1885.	93 1/2 93%	93 1/2 93%	93 1/2 93%	93 1/2 93%	93 1/2 93%	93 1/2 93%
U. S. 5-20's, 1874.	89 1/2 91	89 1/2 91	89 1/2 91	89 1/2 91	89 1/2 91	89 1/2 91
U. S. 5-20's, 1887.	92 1/2 93%	92 1/2 93%	92 1/2 93%	92 1/2 93%	92 1/2 93%	92 1/2 93%
U. S. 10-40's, 1904.	91 1/2 91	91 1/2 91	90 1/2 91	91 1/2 91	90 1/2 91	90 1/2 91
Atlantic & Gt. West. consol'd mort. bd's.	42 43	42 43	42 43	42 43	42 43	42 43
Erie shares (\$100).	25% 26%	26% 27%	27% 27%	26% 27%	26% 27%	26% 27%
Illinois shares (\$100).	109 1/2 110	110 1/2 111	110 1/2 111	111 1/2 112	111 1/2 112	111 1/2 112

The Association of the Liverpool Corn Trade have published an estimate of the stock of grain, etc., in that port on the 31st ult.

It comprises: wheat, 455,984 qrs.; barley, 3,038 qrs.; malt, 2,036 qrs.; oats, 11,045 qrs.; beans, 26,229 qrs.; peas, 5,271 qrs.; Indian corn, 66,373 qrs.; oatmeal, 3,793 loads; and flour, 60,145 sacks and 74,997 barrels.

The following return shows the imports and exports of wheat and other cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom, during the first week of the season, compared with the corresponding period last year:

	FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 2.				
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	
Wheat.....	cwt.	1,111,000	39,141	733,940	29,579
Barley.....		1,459	40	73,844	155
Oats.....		34,393	69	27,008	127,863
Peas.....		6,379	45	33,419	9
Beans.....		15,064	40	40,447	...
Indian Corn.....		591,935	1,647	405,888	...
Flour.....		118,232	496	106,292	17,667

Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co. have introduced a loan for \$1,400,000 for the State of Georgia, the price of issue being £175 10s. per £200 bond.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week have been reported by submarine telegraph, as shown in the following summary:

London Money and Stock Market.—The Bank rate of discount was advanced from 2 to 3 per cent during the past week. American securities close at a decline from last week's prices.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2
" account.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2
U. S. 6s (5-20s), 1862.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
" old, 1863.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
" 1867.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
U. S. 10-40s.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2

The daily closing quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfort were:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Frankfort.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Flour, Winter and California wheat, corn, and oats have declined and peas have advanced.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western), 20 bbls.....	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red), 20 cwt.....	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 7
" (Red Winter), 20 cwt.....	11 6	11 6	11 5	11 5	11 4	11 0
" (California White), 20 cwt.....	12 9	12 9	12 8	12 8	12 6	13 4
Corn (W. m'd), 20 bushels.....	33 0	33 0	32 9	32 9	32 0	32 6
Barley (Canadian), 20 bushels.....	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
Oats (Am. & Can.), 20 bushels.....	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 1	3 1
Peas (Canadian), 20 bushels.....	40 0	40 0	40 6	40 6	40 6	40 0

Liverpool Provisions Market.—This market closes quiet, the prices of pork, bacon, and cheese showing an advance.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess), 200 lb.	70 10 0	70 10 0	70 10 0	70 10 0	70 10 0	70 10 0
Pork (Ex. pr. mess), 200 lb.	42 6	42 6	42 6	42 6	42 6	42 6
Bacon, Cumb. cut, 200 lb.	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	35 0
Lard (American), 200 lb.	41 3	41 3	41 3	41 3	44 0	44 0
Cheese (fine), 200 lb.	52 0	52 0	54 0	54 0	56 0	56 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—Common rosin and talow have advanced somewhat, otherwise prices are unchanged.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.

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In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending September 19:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.....	\$2,599,006	\$3,752,261	\$3,137,927	\$4,228,364
Previously reported....	117,695,765	134,120,941	127,224,436	164,228,013

Since Jan. 1..... \$120,291,772 \$137,873,202 \$130,262,363 \$168,456,377

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending September 16, 1871:

Sept. 13—St. Cuba, Liverpool—	For La Libertad—	For Le Libertad—
Silver bars.....	American silver.....	5,000
" 14—St. Hansa, Southampton—	For Aspinwall—	5,000
Mex. silver dollars..	American gold.....	5,000
Mex. silver dollars..	Liverpool—	
For Bremen—	British gold.....	14,645
Foreign silver coin..	" 16—St. Parthia, Liver- pool—	
" 14—St. Tybee, Porto	Silver bars.....	211,986
Plata—	" 16—St. Donan, South- ampton—	
American silver.....	Silver bars.....	33,000
American silver.....	Foreign silver coin.....	16,500
" 15—St. Rising Star, La	Total for the week.....	\$521,701
Union—	Previously reported.....	54,296,201
American silver.....		
25,000		

Total for the week..... \$521,701

Previously reported..... 54,296,201

Since Jan. 1, 1871..... \$54,817,902

Same time in

1870..... \$47,419,404 1867..... 41,315,25

1869..... 25,274,067 1866..... 53,540,758

1868..... 65,352,056 1865..... 21,081,780

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

Sept. 12—St. Henry Chann- ey, Aspinwall—	Sept. 15—St. City of Merida, Vera Cruz—
Silver.....	Silver.....
\$47,050	3,000
Gold.....	1,300
" 14—St. Morro Castle, Havana—	" 16—Sch. Elia, Igaqua—
Gold.....	Silver.....
61,001	7,342
Total for the week.....	..... \$125,693
Previously reported.....	..... 7,506,816

Total since January 1, 1871..... \$7,632,509

Same time in

1870..... \$7,900,432 1868..... \$5,749,719

1869..... 9,884,134 1867..... 2,417,026

NATIONAL TREASURY.—The following forms present a summary of certain weekly transactions at the National Treasury and Custom House.

1.—Securities held by the U. S. Treasurer in trust for National banks and balance in the Treasury:

Week	For	For U. S.	For	Bal. in Treasury—	Coin cer-
ending	Circulation.	Deposits.	Total.	Coin.	certificates.
Mar. 25.	354,164,000	15,723,500	369,887,500	104,490,000	13,770,000
April 1.	354,625,350	15,733,500	370,358,850	.....	27,357,000
April 8.	355,152,450	15,835,500	370,985,950	.....	.....
April 15.	355,662,500	15,927,500	371,590,000	.....	.....
April 22.	355,369,450	15,716,500	371,055,950	.....	.....
April 29.	355,757,600	15,716,500	371,474,100	.....	.....
May 6.	356,191,000	15,866,500	372,057,500	103,450,000	8,389,000
May 13.	356,642,700	15,816,000	372,578,700	98,781,000	9,412,000
May 20.	357,122,700	15,716,500	372,839,200	95,985,674	19,072,000
May 27.	357,507,250	15,716,500	373,223,750	.....	.....
June 3.	358,932,950	15,765,500	374,293,450	.....	.....
June 10.	358,579,400	15,712,500	374,291,900	89,580,000	5,294,879
June 17.	358,943,400	15,916,500	374,859,900	90,945,000	3,750,000
June 24.	359,437,550	15,866,500	375,304,050	.....	16,251,000
July 1.	359,885,550	15,896,399	375,532,149	.....	.....
July 8.	360,073,400	15,791,500	375,863,050	88,591,000	3,630,000
July 15.	360,057,400	15,816,500	375,873,900	85,735,000	3,207,000
July 22.	361,709,550	15,766,500	376,432,050	.....	21,619,000
July 29.	362,069,450	15,769,500	376,435,850	86,650,000	6,332,000
Aug. 12.	362,725,000	15,716,500	376,441,500	.....	19,601,000
Aug. 19.	363,166,300	15,691,500	378,977,800	90,076,000	4,524,000
Aug. 26.	363,499,600	15,691,500	379,188,100	.....	18,924,000
Sept. 2.	364,153,000	15,691,500	379,844,500	.....	.....
Sept. 9.	364,529,700	15,569,500	380,093,200	95,000,000	4,392,400
Sept. 16.	366,067,450	15,401,500	381,468,950	95,933,973	6,015,355

2.—National bank currency in circulation; fractional currency received from the Currency Bureau by U. S. Treasurer, and distributed weekly; also the amount of legal tenders distributed:

Notes in	Fractional	Currency	Leg. Ten.
Circulation.	Received.	Distributed.	Distrib' d.
March 25.	312,388,551	639,000	391,941
April 1.	313,312,531	631,500	477,644
April 8.	313,625,631	628,000	542,153
April 15.	313,773,41	675,500	445,442
April 22.	314,155,420	742,000	732,000
April 29.	315,034,590	722,000	685,996
May 6.	314,972,440	559,500	461,520
May 13.	315,370,645	564,000	394,809
May 20.	315,808,453	620,500	573,746
May 27.	316,316,895	588,000	502,273
June 3.	316,746,023	459,000	602,206
June 10.	317,071,973	600,000	574,065
June 17.	316,923,694	626,500	453,000
June 24.	319,140,534	634,500	1,021,800
July 1.	317,476,919	490,000	142,179
July 8.	317,587,099	100,000	535,592
July 15.	318,024,049	336,000	603,500
July 22.	318,761,729	353,500	649,766
July 29.	319,324,679	2,5,300	715,104
Aug. 5.	320,374,894	375,000	589,167
Aug. 12.	320,816,919	445,500	736,893
Aug. 19.	321,750,225	502,500	555,800
Aug. 26.	321,373,880	492,000	548,000
Sept. 2.	322,068,085	508,500	775,835
Sept. 9.	322,489,245	598,000	743,116
Sept. 16.	322,489,245	598,000	1,059,134

A TREATISE ON VENTILATION, by Lewis W. Leeds. John Wiley & Son, Publishers. New York, 1871.

This volume, just published by Messrs. Wiley & Son, is well worthy of the perusal of every business man. Mr. Lewis W.

Leeds is a recognized authority upon the subject of the warming and ventilation of buildings, and having devoted a number of years to the business, gives the public in this book the benefit of his long experience.

The matter of ventilation has become a subject of great importance not only as to health and comfort, but also as to rents, and in this respect it affects to an important degree the interests of our numerous readers who are owners of buildings in this or other cities. We commend Mr. Leeds' volume to the attention of all business men; and to those who are immediately interested in the comfortable and healthful ventilation and warming of houses—either private dwellings or public buildings—we believe that his professional services will be found to be of great value. Mr. Leeds' office is 110 Broadway.

The Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company.—The franchises, rights, real estate and personal property of every kind, nature, and character, belonging to this company, will be sold at public auction in this city on December 28 next, by order of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, who are the Trustees of the one million first mortgage sinking fund seven per cent gold bonds of the company, who have defaulted in the payment of the interest due on November 1, 1870, and on May 1, 1871. The road is sixty-one miles long, extending from Fredericksburg, Va., to Gordonsville, Va.

The Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad is advertised to be sold in St. Louis on the 16th of October, to pay the interest now due on the bonds, amounting to about \$20,000. Boonville is at present its northern terminus, and Warsaw, in Benton County, is its southwestern. Before the late civil war the road was nearly graded from Boonville to a point about ten miles south of Tipton, but the war coming on, operations were suspended until 1867, when additional aid to the amount of \$175,000 was furnished by Cooper County, and \$23,000 by Willow Fork township of this county, the road was resumed and the roadbed completed and ironed between Boonville and Tipton, a distance of twenty-six miles. In 1868 it was leased to the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company for a term of thirty years, they paying 35 per cent of the gross earnings of the road, since which time that company has operated it. The sale in no wise affects the Pacific Company's lease. The interest in that part of the road south of Tipton was also revived in 1868 by the people of Morgan and Benton Counties, the former subscribing \$100,000 and the latter \$200,000, which sums have been expended upon the grading of the road through those counties. The road is graded to Versailles, in Morgan County, and also about twenty-five miles in Benton County, leaving yet to be graded that part of the road from Versailles to the Benton County line, a distance of fourteen miles, and about six miles in Benton County.—*St. Louis Journal of Commerce.*

The St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, running from a point on the Missouri River, opposite Lexington, to St. Joseph, Mo., 74 miles, was sold at public auction, at St. Louis, Mo., on September 13, for \$138,000. The sale was made under the order of the United States District Court. The liabilities of the road are \$1,000,000 of First Mortgage Six per cent Gold Bonds; one year's unpaid interest, about \$60,000; a floating debt of some \$200,000, and \$400,000 owing to the North Missouri Railroad Company. The capital stock authorized was \$2,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 was paid in. Daniel H. Armstrong of St. Louis was the purchaser.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

NO. 27 PINE-STREET,

Offer for sale, at 90 cents and accrued interest in currency, and recommend as an investment of the most undoubted character the 7 Per Cent. Bonds of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. They have 30 years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, coupon or registered, interest October and April. They are secured by a first mortgage on 220 miles of finished road and 100 miles more in progress, and on a Land Grant of one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres of lumber land in Northern Michigan. The road extends from Fort Wayne, where it connects with the extensive system of roads centering at that point, northerly, and having been finished through the rich agricultural region of Southern and Central Michigan, has now penetrated the Land Grant. The lands have been recently put upon the market, and are being rapidly sold. By the terms of the mortgage the proceeds of the land must be invested by the Trustees in the purchase of the Bonds, which insures their constant repurchase from the holders. This Land Grant is estimated to be worth \$12,000,000, and is probably more available for immediate sale than any other Land Grant ever made to any company. The whole issue is Eight Million Dollars, of which more than six millions have been disposed of. This road is run as a connection of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, and has the powerful support of those companies and their numerous affiliated lines. These Bonds have been sold in large lines to the most prudent investors.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS

OF

THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,
IN DENOMINATIONS OF \$1,000, \$500 AND \$100,

can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these Bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New York and San Francisco some 230 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the Bonds covers a land grant of 1,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four (\$4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth \$18,750,000. This loan was originally for \$5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent interest, payable in New York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons on, or can be registered with the coupons off, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable August 15th and February 15th. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties, or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent profit on the principal; 2 per cent per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall street.NOTICE.
REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 1, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as Five-Twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on or after the first day of December next, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the first series, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, numbered as follows:

- 1 to 30,699 inclusive, of \$50 each.
- 1 to 43,572 inclusive, of \$100 each.
- 1 to 40,011 inclusive, of \$500 each.
- 1 to 74,104 inclusive, of \$1,000 each.

And registered bonds of the same act:

- 1 to 595 inclusive, of \$50 each.
- 1 to 4,103 inclusive, of \$100 each.
- 1 to 1,899 inclusive, of \$500 each.
- 1 to 8,906 inclusive, of \$1,000 each.
- 1 to 2,655 inclusive, of \$5,000 each.
- 1 to 2,906 inclusive, of \$10,000 each.

The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) is one hundred million (\$100,000,000) dollars. Coupon bonds of the act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (embracing those described above) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division," Secretary's office.

J. F. HARTLEY, Acting Secretary.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD SIX PER CENT BONDS.

HARVEY FISK.

A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK, Sept. 23, 1871.

The amount of these bonds remaining unsold is now so small, and the demand continues so great, that we expect soon to close out the remainder of the loan. They are issued in sums of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100 each, either coupon or registered; interest payable May and November, interest and principal payable in coin in New York City.

Holders of United States Sixes of 1881, Ten-Forties, and especially Five-Twenties, can largely increase their capital (17 to 25 per cent) and income by exchanging for these bonds. Price to day, 93 and accrued interest. We recommend them with the same entire confidence that we did the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, now selling at a premium, and we believe they will, in time, command the same favorable estimation and price.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.,
32 Wall street, N. Y.

Letters of Credit for travelers; also, commercial credits issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland and all their branches.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Europe, San Francisco the West Indies, and all parts of the United States.

Deposit accounts received in either Currency or Coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-House as if drawn upon any city bank; 4 per cent interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made on approved collaterals and against merchandise consigned to our care.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.

CLEWS, HABICHT & Co.,

11 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Railroads.			
Hartford & New Haven.....	\$3 00	Sept. 23	Sept. 25 to Oct. 2.
do do scrip.....	\$1 50	Sept. 23	Sept. 25 to Oct. 2.
Miscellaneous.			
Atlantic & Great Western Petroleum Co.	5	Oct. 2.	

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1871.

The Money Market.—At the date of writing our last week's report the money market had fallen back into a condition of extreme ease and the leading government bond dealers were accommodated at 2@2½ per cent., but we then called attention to the expanded condition of the banks and the large decrease in their legal tender reserve and stated that this condition of affairs would soon "tend to produce a firm feeling in the call loan market." The opinion then expressed has, since, been more than justified, as the rates for money on call to-day are fully 3@4 per cent. higher than last Friday, 6@7 being the ordinary rate on stocks and 5@6 per cent. on government collaterals, the easiest rates being made at the close. Several causes have united to produce this important change in the money market—in the first place the condition of our banks, with a line of \$312,668,000 in loans and discounts and a legal tender reserve in gold and greenbacks of only \$4,793,500, is such as to lead to caution on their part in making further engagements. As to the extent and nature of the bank loans made for several months past, the *Daily Bulletin* of this city, an able financial newspaper, has the following remarks:

"The loans and discounts of the associated banks now stand at the extraordinary figure of \$312,600,000. How this amount compares with that of previous years will appear from the following comparison:

	LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
September 16, 1871.....	\$312,00,000
September 17, 1870.....	268,400,000
September 18, 1869.....	266,500,000
September 19, 1868.....	271,200,000

It will be seen from this comparison that the loans are now expanded \$44,000,000 beyond the amount at this period of last year, and that they are \$41,000,000 higher than at this date of any former year. This extraordinary expansion has been caused mainly by the very low rates of interest prevailing through the spring and summer months; which have left the banks no alternative but either to do business for several months almost without profit or to increase their loans proportionately to the reduction in the rate of interest. We take it for granted that this is mainly a speculative expansion; i.e., that the loans are made chiefly to Wall street holders of securities. If this conclusion required further evidence it could be furnished by a comparison of the loans of those banks which make the bulk of the advances to the stock of dealers. We find that \$40,000,000 of the expansion has occurred in thirty out of the sixty-eight banks in the Clearing House, and that nearly \$20,000,000 of the increase has arisen within four banks."

A second reason for the upward movement in money was found in the action of Secretary Boutwell in selling \$6,000,000 of gold on Thursday against the purchase of \$3,000,000 of bonds the day previous, thus apparently reducing the supply of currency on this market by \$3,000,000; but as to this, it is stated on tolerably good authority, that Mr. Boutwell will probably buy an additional amount of bonds to-morrow, 23d instant, or on Monday next; and we understand also that it is his intention to keep the currency balance in the Treasury at a low point during the autumn months, when trade is most active. A further cause for higher rates of money was furnished by the cable news of Thursday, reporting an advance in the Bank of England rate to 3 per cent (previously 2), in consequence of the continued withdrawal of funds from that centre to the continent.

In regard to the future it is certainly probable that the money market will rule firm at 5@7 per cent, but it is by no means certain that we shall have any excessive stringency, which some parties seem to anticipate.

The last bank statement showed the following changes from last week: loans and discounts, increase, \$1,461,700; specie, decrease, \$534,400; circulation, decrease, \$14,500; net deposits, decrease, \$2,181,900; legal tenders, decrease, \$3,124,000. This showed the banks to have an excess of only \$4,793,500 of legal tender reserve above the 25 per cent required by law.

The following statement shows the present condition of the associated banks, compared with the same date in the last two years:

	Sep. 16, 1871.	Sep. 17, 1870.	Sep. 18, 1869.
Loans and discounts.....	\$312,665 0.0	\$26,400,000	266,400,000
Specie.....	16,400,000	14,500,000	14,500,000
Circulation.....	30,120,700	32,700,000	33,900,000
Net deposits.....	216,586,700	193,400,000	188,300,000
Legal Tenders.....	63,217,00	49,000,000	51,2,000,000

For commercial paper there has been little demand, and quotations are only nominal, 7 per cent being the lowest figure named on any sort of paper.

United States Bonds.—Dealing in government bonds have not been very active during the week, though prices have been steady on the moderate business and close at about last week's figures. The most important event of the week was the purchase by the government of \$3,000,000 Five-Twenties on Wednesday, the total offerings being \$6,004,550; but as this was against the sale of \$6,000,000 gold on Thursday, it is reported and believed by many of those best informed, that Mr. Boutwell will buy an additional amount of bonds to-morrow or Monday. There are no transactions here in the new Fives, but the cable to-day reports them selling in London at 2½ discount. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that the income from those bonds is exempt from the U. S. 2½ per cent tax.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of leading government securities at the Board on each day of the past week:

	Saturday, Sept. 16.	Monday, Sept. 18.	Tuesday, Sept. 19.	Wednesday, Sept. 20.	Thursday, Sept. 21.	Friday, Sept. 22.
6s, 1881, reg.....	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
6s, 1881 coup.....	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5½s, 1862 coup.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
5s, 1863, reg.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
5s, 1863, coup.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
5s, 1865, reg.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
5s, 1865, coup.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
5s, 1865 n.....	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
5s, 1867.....	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
5s, 1868.....	114	114	114	114	114	114
10-40s, reg.....	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
10-40s, coup.....	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
Currency 6's.....	115	115	115	115	115	115

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

State and Railroad Bonds.—State bonds have been comparatively dull and in some cases lower, the old North Carolinas being particularly weak. There have been no special influences at work in regard to the Southern state securities beyond the increased firmness in money which affects to some extent those bonds which are largely held on speculation. In Tennessee the railroads advertised for sale this week were not sold as the bids were too low.

Railroad Bonds have been rather less active and not quite as firm in prices, in consequence of the higher rates for money.

The following are the highest and lowest prices of the most active State Bonds at the Board on each day of the week:

	Saturday, Sept. 16.	Tuesday, Sept. 19.	Wednesday, Sept. 20.	Thursday, Sept. 21.	Friday, Sept. 22.
6s Tenn. old.....	72	72	72	72	72
6s Tenn. new.....	72½	72	72	72	72
6s N. Car. old.....	42	40	48	41½	42
6s N. Car. new.....	25	26	25	25	24
6s Virg. old.....	65	65	65	65	65
6s N. J. & J. old.....	57	55	55	56	56
6s Missouri.....	97	97	97	97	97
Cent. Pac. Gold.....	102½	102½	102	101½	101½
Un. Pac. 1st.....	91	90½	90	90½	89½
U. P. L. d. 1st.....	84	83½	83	83½	82½
U. P. Income.....	81	82	82	81	79

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market on Saturday last received the long expected announcement in regard to the distribution of Lake Shore stock, the terms being as follows: The present share capital (\$35,000,000) is to be increased forty per cent, which is \$14,000,000, and cash for thirty-three and one-third per cent of the new issue is to be called up at various times as the company need the money. When all the cash is paid up on the thirty-three and one-third per cent the new issue will become stock, until which time it will be scrip. The new share capital will stand at \$49,000,000, the company still retaining \$1,000,000, to be issued at some future time. At 112½/113, which was about the average price of the stock on that day, buyers paid the equivalent of 89@90 for the new stock and scrip. The announcement of the terms of the dividend was unfavorably received, and the price has since been down to 106½, closing to-day at 106½ bid.

The general list of stocks has been unfavorably influenced by the increased firmness in the money market, with the possibility that rates on call loans may still further advance and render it difficult to carry stocks.

Experience shows, however, that the effect of stringent money

is generally discounted in advance, and when the money pressure actually comes, prices frequently take an upward turn, re-acting from the previous depression. At the close the market was steadier, and prices better than yesterday.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of the active list of railroad and miscellaneous stocks on each day of the last week:

	Saturday, Sept. 16.	Monday, Sept. 18.	Tuesday, Sept. 19.	Wednesday, Sept. 20.	Thursday, Sept. 21.	Friday, Sept. 22.
N. Y. Cent. & R. R. reg.....	9	100	99½	99	99½	99½
do scrip.....	94½	94½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Harlem.....	129	130	128½	128	128	128
do.....	31	31½	31½	31	30½	30½
Reading.....	114	114	113½	113½	113	113
Wabash.....	104	105	105	107	108	108
Pittsburg.....	129	128	128	128	128	128
Northwest.....	69	68	67½	67½	68	68
do pref.....	90	90	89½	89½	90½	90½
Rock Island.....	109½	110	109½	110	108½	108½
Fort Wayne.....	101½	101	101½	101	100½	100½
St. Paul.....	62½	62	61½	61½	62	62
do pref.....	81	80	81	80	80	80
Ohio, Mississippi.....	43½	44½	41	41	41½	41½
Central of N. J. reg.....	109½	109	109½	109	110	110
Chic. & Alton.....	120	120	119	120	120	120
do pref.....	123	123	123	123	122	121
Panama.....	66	65	66	64	63	63
St. L. & S. C. & I. reg.....	89½	89	88½	88	88	88
Co. C. & I. & C. reg.....	102	102	102	102	102	102
Del. & Lack. & W. reg.....	109½	109	108½	108	108½	108½
St. J. & St. J. reg.....	70½	70	68½	69	67½	68
do pref.....	79½	80	77	79	78	78
Illinois Central.....	125	127	125	125	125	125
Illinoian.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian reg.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 1st.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 2d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 3d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 4d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 5d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 6d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 7d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 8d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 9d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 10d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 11d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 12d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 13d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 14d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 15d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 16d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 17d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 18d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 19d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 20d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 21d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 22d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 23d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 24d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 25d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 26d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 27d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 28d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 29d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 30d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 31d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 32d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 33d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 34d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 35d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 36d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 37d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 38d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 39d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 40d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 41d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 42d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 43d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 44d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 45d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 46d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 47d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 48d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 49d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 50d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 51d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 52d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 53d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 54d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 55d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 56d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 57d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 58d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 59d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 60d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 61d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 62d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 63d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 64d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 65d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 66d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 67d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 68d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 69d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 70d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 71d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 72d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 73d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 74d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 75d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 76d.....	115	115	115	115	115	115
Illinoian 77d.....	115	115	115			

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BANKS		AVERAGE AMOUNT OF		Circula ^{tion}		Net		Legal	
Capital	Loans and	Specie	Tender	Deposits	Circula ^{tion}	Net	Tender	Deposits	Circula ^{tion}
New York	\$3,000,000	\$11,901,100	\$2,100,000	\$8,900,000	\$1,270,000	\$1,270,000	\$1,270,000	\$1,270,000	\$1,270,000
Manhattan	2,050,000	5,762,000	1,030,000	9,830,000	3,246,000	3,246,000	3,246,000	3,246,000	3,246,000
Merchants	3,000,000	8,599,000	371,300	875,600	6,883,500	6,883,500	6,883,500	6,883,500	6,883,500
Mechanics	2,000,000	6,196,840	119,200	512,000	4,463,600	95,300	95,300	95,300	95,300
Union	1,500,000	4,735,700	220,100	484,500	3,494,600	664,300	664,300	664,300	664,300
American	1,000,000	9,100,000	647,100	1,300	7,072,000	2,061,300	2,061,300	2,061,300	2,061,300
Penitent.	1,800,000	1,161,000	210,000	517,500	1,045,900	700,300	700,300	700,300	700,300
City	1,000,000	545,900	545,900	545,900	545,900	545,900	545,900	545,900	545,900
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	3,468,500	35,300	756,400	2,986,900	889,000	889,000	889,000	889,000
Fulton	620,000	2,08,600	141,800	1,37,000	70,900	70,900	70,900	70,900	70,900
Chronicl.	300,000	17,600,000	232,500	5,800	1,36,600	1,316,000	1,316,000	1,316,000	1,316,000
Albion's Exchange	1,000,000	3,249,000	18,000	448,200	2,613,000	814,700	814,700	814,700	814,700
Gallatin, National	1,500,000	1,14,000	85,500	457,300	1,49,300	1,06,700	1,06,700	1,06,700	1,06,700
Butchers'	800,000	2,57,000	27,900	25,000	3,00,000	307,000	307,000	307,000	307,000
Mechanics and Traders'	600,000	1,930,500	11,100	150,500	1,616,700	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Greenwich	200,000	39,100	1,000	2,900	30,900	142,000	142,000	142,000	142,000
Leather Manuf.	600,000	3,552,000	102,200	285,500	2,474,200	740,240	740,240	740,240	740,240
Seventh Ward	500,000	1,232,000	67,800	170,600	984,900	289,100	289,100	289,100	289,100
Bank of New York	2,000,000	4,902,000	10,100	200,000	5,851,300	1,34,000	1,34,000	1,34,000	1,34,000
American Exchange	5,000,000	10,600,000	49,000	55,000	10,581,000	1,64,000	1,64,000	1,64,000	1,64,000
Commerce	10,000,000	33,314,000	285,500	3,000	31,815,000	4,255,000	4,255,000	4,255,000	4,255,000
Broadway	1,000,000	7,5,6,000	36,500	940,000	6,01,2,00	1,561,800	1,561,800	1,561,800	1,561,800
Ocean	1,000,000	2,31,000	8,500	795,000	1,89,100	559,300	559,300	559,300	559,300
Mercantile	1,000,000	8,939,700	23,700	481,500	8,390,600	997,300	997,300	997,300	997,300
Particular	422,700	2,010,000	8,07	4,300	1,6,4,000	325,400	325,400	325,400	325,400
Proprietary	2,000,000	1,24,000	1,000	840,000	1,51,900	4,284,000	4,284,000	4,284,000	4,284,000
Cutham	1,000,000	2,24,000	49,000	130,500	1,74,900	2,33,000	2,33,000	2,33,000	2,33,000
People's	412,500	1,67,700	14,200	6,600	1,54,100	2,33,000	2,33,000	2,33,000	2,33,000
North American	1,000,000	3,67,100	115,200	3,35,900	3,66,300	362,000	362,000	362,000	362,000
Hanover	1,000,000	2,36,900	144,400	288,400	1,329,400	346,100	346,100	346,100	346,100
Irving	500,000	2,13,000	7,000	187,500	2,0,8,00	564,000	564,000	564,000	564,000
Metropolitan	4,000,000	10,5,8,000	51,700	378,500	5,6,8,000	1,20,7,00	1,20,7,00	1,20,7,00	1,20,7,00
Citizens	400,000	1,6,9,000	2,000	130,000	1,5,1,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
Nassau	1,000,000	2,21,600	23,500	3,900	2,24,600	540,400	540,400	540,400	540,400
Market	1,000,000	3,17,200	130,00	415,700	2,6,1,00	540,400	540,400	540,400	540,400
St. Nicholas	1,000,000	2,96,100	3,3,0	74,620	1,43,400	554,000	554,000	554,000	554,000
Shoe and Leather	200,000	3,55,700	15,300	78,900	2,565,300	8,0,00	8,0,00	8,0,00	8,0,00
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	2,5,8,000	4,000	5,000	2,01,800	612,000	612,000	612,000	612,000
Central	2,000,000	2,7,6,000	19,300	50,100	51,5,000	2,5,000	2,5,000	2,5,000	2,5,000
Commercial	350,000	2,70,200	14,800	21,900	1,9,2,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000
Oriental	300,000	1,56,100	4,400	4,500	16,700	210,100	210,100	210,100	210,100
Marine	100,000	1,98,300	39,000	360,000	1,91,800	2,52,000	2,52,000	2,52,000	2,52,000
Atlantic	300,000	1,06,600	9,000	16,600	1,06,600	241,200	241,200	241,200	241,200
Importers and Traders'	1,500,000	13,265,200	105,300	4,66,900	13,54,200	3,66,900	3,66,900	3,66,900	3,66,900
Bankers' Banking Ass.	500,000	1,19,700	6,600	30,300	103,400	1,03,700	1,03,700	1,03,700	1,03,700
Grocers'	300,000	16,700	6,600	30,300	15,700	25,300	25,300	25,300	25,300
North River	400,000	1,56,100	18,600	10,800	1,16,600	222,000	222,000	222,000	222,000
Kill River	350,000	296,000	14,800	210,900	1,3,400	224,300	224,300	224,300	224,300
Manufacturers & Mer.	500,000	1,60,1,50	2,900	700	1,3,400	143,400	143,400	143,400	143,400
Union	1,000,000	2,17,800	68,700	2,000	2,00,000	1,31,500	1,31,500	1,31,500	1,31,500
Fourth National	5,000,000	21,873,000	68,700	2,00,000	21,51,300	4,513,200	4,513,200	4,513,200	4,513,200
Central	3,000,000	11,71,000	63,000	1,62,000	11,31,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
Southward	250,000	1,45,100	12,000	5,400	1,45,100	21,200	21,200	21,200	21,200
Kensington	250,000	1,03,392	4,810	33,000	1,03,392	223,597	223,597	223,597	223,597
Penn.	500,000	1,34,367	1,000	193,793	981,133	178,000	178,000	178,000	178,000
Western	400,000	1,35,880	9,128	303,500	1,35,880	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
Manufacturers'	1,000,000	2,19,000	2,000	1,000	2,19,000	450,500	450,500	450,500	450,500
Bank of Commerce	1,000,000	2,00,000	2,000	1,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
Girard	1,000,000	3,65,000	5,000	1,000	2,91,000	59,000	59,000	59,000	59,000
Tradesmen's	200,000	1,902,043	4,433	323,571	1,59,660	1,9,1,000	1,9,1,000	1,9,1,000	1,9,1,000
Consolidation	300,000	1,19,624	3,144	323,645	9,1,342	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000
City	400,000	1,88,975	3,373	302,200	873,375	31,9,1	31,9,1	31,9,1	31,9,1
Commonwealth	900,000	960,21	5,000	193,192	635,699	21,7,13	21,7,13	21,7,13	21,7,13
Commercial Exchange	1,000,000	1,8,0,000	1,000	1,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
Union	200,000	1,5,1,000	1,000	1,000	1,5,1,000	218,000	218,000	218,000	218,000
Fif.	1,000,000	3,6,3,000	9,000	8,0,00	3,487,000	79,000	79,000	79,000	79,000
Third	300,000	1,6,5,02	3,017	318,29	1,0,8,75	260,549	260,549	260,549	260,549
Fourth	200,000	861,000	17,000	899,75	17,00	17,00	17,00	17,00	17,00
Sixth	150,000	574,000	17,000	155,000	415,000	135,000	135,000	135,000	135,000
Seventh	250,000	1,51,000	5,000	104,000	1,91,300	219,355	219,355	219,355	219,355
Eighth	250,000	1,20,000	5,000	100,000	1,20,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Central	75,000	2,00,000	1,000	3,000	2,13,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000
Bank of Republic	1,000,000	4,35,000	1,000	338,000	3,25,000	800,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
Security	250,000	563,000	1,000	134,000	283,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
Total	\$16,835,000	\$60,340,165	\$10,435,335	\$11,740,919	\$46,87,79	\$11,390,151			

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows:

Loans Decrease | 45,961 | Deposits | | | | | | |Specie Decrease | 45,961 | Circulation | | | | | | |Legal Tenders Decrease | 82,103 | | | | | | | |

The annexed statement shows the condition of the Philadelphia Banks for a series of weeks:

Date Loans | Specie | Legal Tenders | Deposits | Circulation | | | | |

Aug. 14. 57,549,905 241,993 12,115,193 43,306,316 11,228,071

Aug. 21. 57,545,027 198,713 11,963,549 43,07,638 11,247,602

Aug. 24. 59,003,100 105,642 12,20,288 41,980,310 11,231,567

Sept. 1. 66,632 106,633 12,613,911 46,403,581 11,269,105

Sept. 11. 61,353,821 107,74 12,23,02 46,366,392 11,263,250

Sept. 18. 60,510,165 10,335 11,740,941 46,357,119 11,30,151

Boston BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday Sept. 18, 1871:

Banks Capital | Loans | Specie | L.T. Notes | Deposits | Circula^{tion} | | | |Atlantic \$753,000 | \$1,538,602 | \$2,303 | \$10,809 | \$461,633 | \$128,831 | | | |Atlas 1,500,000 | 2,039,159 | 1,509 | 2,719,735 | 67,939 | 791,531 | | | |Blackstone 1,500,000 | 3,638,239 | 5,706 | 351,117 | 1,79,200 | 87,705 | | | |Boston 1,000,000 | 2,018,820 | 1,500 | 171,385 | 800,560 | 572,159 | | | |
BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday Sept. 18, 1871:		AVERAGE AMOUNT OF		Circula^{tion}		Net		Legal	
Capital	Loans and	Specie	Tender	Deposits	Circula				

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Active Stocks and Bonds given on a Previous Page are not Repeated here. Quotations in New York are made of the Per Cent Value, Whatever the Par may be. Southern, City and Railroad Securities are Quoted in a Separate List.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.			
NEW YORK. (U. S. Bonds quoted before.)			Cleve. & Pitts., Consol. S. F'd.	94 1/2	95	Ware River, 7s, gold.	90	91	Phila. & Erle, 1st M. (p. o. d.) 6, '81	88	89			
State Bonds.			do do 2d Mort.	88 1/2	89	W. A. Kill Valley, 1st M. gold, & West Wisconsin, 7s, gold.	90	91	do 1st M. (eur. d.) 6, '81	88	89			
Tennessee 6s, old.	71 1/2	72	Chic. & Al's on Sinking Fund.	106	106 1/2	Phila. & Susquehanna.	93	94	Phila. & Susq. 1st M. 6, '81	88	89			
do do new bonds.	72	73	do do 1st Mortgage.	96	97	Alantic & Pacific, pref.	136	136	W. Hill, Wil. & Co., 1st M. 6, '81	98	99			
Virginia 6s, old.	62 1/2	63	do do new bonds.	96	97	Westch. & Phil., 1st M., conv. 7.	100	100	Westch. & Phil., 1st M., conv. 7.	100	100			
do do registered old.	52	53	Ohio & Miss., 1st Mortgage.	106	107 1/2	do do 2d M., 6, 1878.	99	99	West Jersey, 6, 1883.	99 1/2	100			
do do do Consolidated.	52	53	do do do Consolidated.	92	93	do do 2d Mort. 1902.	102	102	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do 187.	52	53	do do do 1st Mort.	95	96	do do 2d Mort. 1902.	102	102	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do 187.	52	53	Peninsula RR Bonds.	95	96	Lehigh Navigation, 6, '73.	84	85	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do deferred do.	52	53	St. L. & Iron Mountain, 1st M.	94 1/2	95	do Loan of 1884, 6, '84	87 1/2	88	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do new bonds.	52	53	Mil. & St. Paul, 1st Mort. 8s.	109	110	do Loan of 1897, 6, '97	92 1/2	93	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do 7s, gold.	52	53	do do 1st Mort. 13-10.	94 1/2	95	do Gold Loan of 96, '97	91 1/2	92	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
North Carolina 6s, old.	40	41	do do 1st Mort.	94 1/2	95	do Convert. of 1873, 6, '77	83 1/2	84	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do Funding Act, 1866.	40	41	do do 1st Mort.	90	91	Morris, 1st M., 1876.	91	92	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do 1868.	40	41	do do 1st Mort.	95	96	do Bonds, Long S. F., 1876	72	73	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do new bonds.	40	41	do do 1st Mort.	95	96	Schuylkill Nav., 1st M., 6, 1872	79 1/2	80	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do Special Tax.	40	41	do do 1st Mort.	92	93	do do Improv. 6, 1870.	88	89	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
South Carolina 6s, old.	55	56	Col. Chic. & Ind., 1st Mort.	97	98	Camden & Amboy stock.	126	127	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do new bonds.	55	56	Tol. Peoria & Warsaw, E. D.	89	90	Catawissa stock.	30	31	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do April & Oct.	55	56	do do W. D.	83	84	Elmira & Williamsport stock.	93	94	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
Missouri 6s.	95	96	do do 2d M.	90	91	Elmira & Williamsport pref.	84	85	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do Han. & St. Joseph.	95	96	do do 2d pref.	11	12	Lehigh Valley.	124	124 1/2	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
Louisiana 6s.	55	56	do do Essex.	125	125 1/2	Little Schuylkill.	124	124 1/2	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do new bonds.	55	56	New Jersey.	125	125 1/2	Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven.	107	108	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do new floating debt.	55	56	New York & Harbor, pref.	125	125 1/2	North Penn. Central.	4	4 1/2	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do levee bonds.	55	56	do do scrip.	155	156	Oil Creek & Allegheny River.	108	109	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do 1875.	55	56	Ohio & V. S. I. S. P. I. preferred.	106 1/2	107	Philadelphia Erie.	42	43	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do 1875.	55	56	Rensselaer & Saratoga.	102	103	Philadelphia & Trenton.	45	50	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do Waterford & Ogdens.	122	123	Maryland Coal.	3 1/2	3 1/2	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do 1875.	55	56	St. Louis, Alton, & T. H. do pref.	20	21	Penn. & Waterford.	116	117	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do 1875.	55	56	St. Louis & Iron Mountain.	50	51	Wilkesbarre Coal.	20	21	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 2d pref.	50	51	Wilkesbarre & Dan. Can.	92	93	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do 1875.	55	56	St. Louis & Iron Mountain.	50	51	Delaware Division Canal.	92	93	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 2d pref.	50	51	Lehigh Coal & Navigation.	24	24 1/2	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 2d pref.	50	51	Morris (consolidated).	50	51	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 2d pref.	50	51	do preferred.	118	119	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 2d pref.	50	51	Schuylkill Navigation (consol.).	14	14 1/2	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 2d pref.	50	51	Quicksilver preferred.	22	23	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do 1875.	55	56	Wells Fargo scrip.	24	25	Snugchann & Tide-Water.	18	18	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95			
do do do 1875.	55	56	BOSTON.	102	103	West Jersey 7s, Jan. & July.	101	102	Penn. & N. T. Canal.	93 1/2	94	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	BALTIMORE.	102	103	BALTIMORE.	102	103	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Maryland 6s, Jan. A. J. & O.	102	103	Maryland 6s, Jan. A. J. & O.	102	103	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	do Defence.	102	103	do Defence.	102	103	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	100	101	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	100	101	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	do 1884.	100	101	do 1884.	100	101	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	do 6s.	99	100	do 6s.	99	100	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	do Gold.	99	100	do 6s.	99	100	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Boston 6s.	100	101	do 1890 Park 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	do 6s.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	98	99	do 6s.	98	99	Wilmington & Brad., 1st M. 7, 1890	94	95
do do do 1875.	55	56	do do 1875.	102	103	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75								

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES

1. **Prices of the Active Stocks and Bonds** are given in the "Banker's Gazette" *ante*; quotations of other securities will be found on the preceding page.

2. **Bank and Insurance Stocks, City Railroad and Gas Stocks, and Southern Securities** are all quoted either regularly or occasionally at the end of "Banker's Gazette," on a previous page.

3. **The Table of Railroad, Canal and Other Stocks** on another page, comprises all Companies of which the stock is sold in any of the principal cities (except merely local corporations). The figures just after the name of the company indicate the No. of the CHRONICLE in which a report of the Company was last published. A star (*) indicates *leased roads*; in the dividend column *xtra*; *s*—*stock or scrip*.

4. **The Tables of Railroad, Canal and Other Bonds** occupy in all, four pages, two of which will be published in each number. In these pages the bonds of Companies which have been consolidated are frequently given under the name of Consolidated Corporation. The date given in brackets immediately after the name of each Company, indicates the time at which the statement of its finances was made. In the "Interest Column" the abbreviations are as follows: *J.* & *J.*—January and July; *F.* & *A.*—February and August; *M.* & *S.*—March and September; *A.* & *O.*—April and October; *M.* & *N.*—May and November; *J.* & *D.*—June and December; *Q.* & *J.*—Quarterly, beginning with January; *Q.* & *F.*—Quarterly, beginning with February. *Q.* & *M.*—Quarterly, beginning with March.

5. **The Table of State Securities** will be published monthly, on the last Saturday of the month.

New Tables of State, City and Railroad Stocks and Bonds in very complete form are now in course of preparation and will soon be published in the CHRONICLE. These tables are designed to furnish more valuable and detailed information in regard to all marketable stocks and bonds than has ever before been published in tabular shape. Until the new tables are ready there may be some irregularity in the insertion of our present table pages, which subscribers will be kind enough to overlook, in view of the improvements in this department of the CHRONICLE, of which they will soon have the benefit.

Congressional Land Grants for Railroads, Etc.—Poor's Railroad Manual has the following: In 1850 Congress established a precedent, in the case of the Illinois Central and Mobile and Ohio railroads, of granting to States, in aid of construction of railroads, upon specified routes, six alternate sections of public lands of 640 acres each (and equaling 3,840 acres to the mile), to be taken by the *odd* numbers within six miles of the line of the road proposed. In case such a number of sections of *odd* numbers of public lands could not be found within six miles of such line (in consequence of the previous sale or reservation of the same by the Government), then the grant was to be enlarged so as to apply to the *odd* sections within 15 miles of the line, on either side, so as to make up the full amount intended to be granted. Many of the grants were subsequently further enlarged, so as to apply to sections of odd numbers within 20 miles of the line. Upon the sections of public lands of *even* numbers within the limits of the grant, the price at which it was to be sold was raised from \$1 25 to \$2 50 per acre.

Although the grants were made to the several States, they were in all cases, as speedily as possible, transferred to railroad companies, chartered by them to construct lines upon the general route specified in the act of Congress, and usually without any other conditions than those imposed in such act, the most important of which related to the *time* in which the roads should be built.

The following is a statement showing the date at which the several grants were made, the companies to which they have been conveyed, the number of acres called for by each grant, and the number of acres certified to each company up to June 30, 1870.

Date of Laws.	Name of road.	Mile limits.	Mile limits.	Acres certified.	Quantities granted.
ILLINOIS.					
Sept. 20, '50.	Illinois Central.	6&15	....	2,595,053 00	2,595,053 00
*MISSISSIPPI.					
Sept. 20, '50.	Mobile & Ohio River.	6&15	....	737,130 29	1,004,640 00
Aug. 11, '56.	Southern Railroad.	6&15	....	171,550 00	404,800 00
* ALABAMA.					
Sept. 20, '50.	Mobile & Ohio River.	6&15	....	419,528 44	230,400 00
May 17, '56.	Alabama & Florida.	6&15	....	394,522 99	419,5 0 00
* ALABAMA & TENNESSEE.					
June 3, '56.	Northeastern & Western,	6&15	....	400,700 16	481,920 00
* FLORIDA.					
May 17, '56.	Florida Railroad.	6&15	....	2,1984 17	442,542 14
* ALABAMA & FLORIDA.					
* LOUISIANA.					
June 3, '56.	Vicksburg & Shreveport.	6&15	....	353,211 70	610,880 00
ARKANSAS.					
Feb. 9, '53.	Cairo & Fulton.	6&15	....	1,115,408 41	1,100,667 40
July 28, '66.	Cairo & Fulton.	Add'l 5	....	966,722 00	
Feb. 9, '53.	Memphis & Little Rock.	Add'l 5	....	137,388 51	438,646 80
July 28, '66.	Memphis & Little Rock.	Add'l 5	....	365,539 00	
Feb. 9, '53.	Little Rock & Fort Smith.	6&15	....	550,530 18	550,525 34
July 23, '66.	Little Rock & Fort Smith.	Add'l 5	....	458,771 00	
July 4, '66.	Iron Mountain Railroad.	10&20	....	864,000 00	
MISSOURI.					
June 10, '52.	Hannibal & St. Joseph.	6&15	....	493,812 35	781,944 83
* PACIFIC & SOUTHW.					
Feb. 9, '53.	Cairo & Fulton.	6&15	....	1,158,073 54	1,161,231 07
July 28, '66.	Cairo & Fulton.	6&15	....	63,540 11	219,262 31
July 4, '66.	Iron Mountain (Pilot Knob to Helena, Ark.)	Add'l 5	....	182,718 00	
10&20					
1,400,000 00					

* Grants to Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana, under acts of May 17, June 3, and August 11, 1856, having expired, application will be made to Congress to extend the time for the completion of the railroads in said States.

Date of Laws.	Name of road.	Mile limits.	Mile limits.	Acres certified.	Quantities granted.
IOWA.					
May 15, '56.	Burlington & Missouri Riv.	6&15	....	291,725 00	948,643 66
* BURLINGTON & MISSOURI.					
June 2, '64.	Burlington & Missouri Riv.	6&15	....	95,656 46	101,110 67
May 15, '56.	Chic. Rock Isl. & Pacific.	6&15	....	451,774 36	1,144,904 90
June 2, '64.	Chic. Rock Isl. & Pacific.	6&15	....	144,229 71	116,276 70
May 15, '56.	Cedar Rap. & Missouri Riv.	6&15	....	778,869 17	1,208,739 00
June 2, '64.	Cedar Rap. & Missouri Riv.	6&15	....	342,406 63	123,370 00
May 15, '56.	Dubuque & Sioux City.	6&15	....	1,236,163 89	1,236,163 05
June 2, '64.	Change of Route (Ft Dodge to Sioux City).	6&15	....	1,536,000 00	
May 12, '64.	McGregor and Western.	10&20	....	256,000 00	
* FOR RR. FROM SIOUX CITY TO SOUTH LINE OF MINN.					
July 2, '64.	Sioux City and Pacific.	10	....	580,000 00	
MICHIGAN.					
June 3, '56.	Port Huron & Milwaukee.	6&15	....	6,468 68	312,384 22
DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.					
June 3, '56.	Jackson, Lans. & Saginaw.	6&15	....	30,938 75	355,420 19
July 3, '66.	Time extended 7 years.	6&15	....	521,469 25	1,052,469 19
July 3, '66.	Act to change the western terminus of road.	6&15	....	511,425 90	586,828 73
June 3, '56.	Grand Rapids & Indiana.	6&15	....	629,182 32	629,182 62
June 3, '56.	Flint & Pere Marquette.	6&15	....	218,881 10	218,880 87
July 3, '64.	Act to change the western terminus of road.	6&15	....	191,607 11	531,200 00
June 3, '56.	Bayde Noquet & Marquette.	6&15	....	207,058 8	128,000 00
June 3, '56.	Marquette & Ontonagon.	6&15	....	20	316,919 19
June 3, '56.	Marquette & Ontonagon.	6&15	....	20	49,086 45
June 3, '56.	Chic. St. Paul & F'd du Lac.	6&15	....	174,020 41	208,062 59
* MARQUETTE.					
July 5, '62.	Chicago & Northwestern.	6&15	....	30	375,680 00
March 3, '55.	Chicago & Northwestern.	20	....	188,800 00	
WISCONSIN.					
June 3, '56.	Toma & Lake Superior.	6&15	....	324,943 28	894,907 81
May 5, '64.	Toma & Lake Superior.	10&20	....	163,263 69	675,000 00
June 3, '56.	St. Croix & Lake Superior.	6&15	....	524,718 15	524,714 95
May 5, '64.	St. Croix & Lake Superior.	10&20	....	320,000 00	
June 3, '56.	Branch to Bayfield.	6&15	....	318,740 80	318,737 74
May 5, '64.	Branch to Bayfield.	10&20	....	215,000 00	
April 25, '62.	(Resolution.) Changes in line of route.	6&15	....	311,307 72	600,000 00
May 5, '64.	From Portage City to Bayfield, those to Superior.	10&20	....	1,800,000 00	
MINNESOTA.					
March 3, '57.	St. Paul & Pacific.	6&15	....	466,566 14	660,000 00
March 3, '57.	St. Paul & Pacific.	10&20	....	100,000 00	
March 3, '57.	Branch St. Paul & Pacific.	6&15	....	498,075 38	750,000 00
July 12, '62.	Authoriz'd ch'ge of route.	10&20	....	275,000 00	
July 3, '57.	Minnesota Central.	6&15	....	174,578 91	323,403 09
March 3, '57.	Minnesota Central.	10&20	....	290,000 00	
March 3, '57.	Winona & St. Peter.	6&15	....	342,976 51	720,000 00
March 3, '57.	Winona & St. Peter.	10&20	....	690,000 00	
March 3, '57.	Minnesota Valley.	6&15	....	711,442 57	860,000 00
May 12, '64.	Minnesota Valley.	10&20	....	1,040 00	150,000 00
July 13, '66.	Extends the time for said road seven years.	10&20	....	397,424 19	800,000 00
May 5, '64.	Lake Sup'r & Mississippi.	10&20	....	125,480 94	735,000 00
July 13, '66.	Authorized to make up deficiency within 30 miles of the west line of said road.	10&20	....	530,000 00	
July 4, '66.	Minnesota Southern.	5&20	....	125,480 94	735,000 00
July 4, '66.	Hastings & Dakota River.	5&20	....	530,000 00	
KANSAS.					
March 3, '63.	Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston.	10&20	....	2,500,000 00	
July 1, '64.	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	10&20	....	1,700,000 00	
July 1, '64.	Union Pacific Southern Br. (M. K. & T.).	10&20	....	2,350,000 00	
July 23, '66.	St. Joseph & Denver City.	10&20	....	1,203,000 00	
July 25, '66.	Kansas & Neosho Valley.	10&20	....	1,203,000 00	
July 26, '66.	S. Br. U. P. from F' Riley to Fort Smith, Ark.	10&20	....	1,203,000 00	
CALIFORNIA.					
July 25, '66.	California & Oregon.	10&20	....	1,540,000 00	
July 13, '66.	Placerville & Sacramento Valley.	10&20	....	200,000 00	
March 2, '67.	Stockton & Copperopolis.	10&20	....	320,000 00	
July 25, '66.	Oregon & California.	10&20	....	1,660,000 00	
May 4, '70.	From Portlnd to Astoria & McMinnville.	20&5	....	1,200,000 00	

In addition to the above, extensive grants of land have been made by the General Government in aid of what are termed Pacific Railroad Companies, which have been made directly to the companies having the several enterprises in hand, viz.: to the Union and Central Pacific Railroad companies, with the branches provided for in the original act, 35,000,000 acres, being twenty sections, or 12,800 acres to the mile. Of this grant only 544,759 15 acres have yet been certified. The grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad calls for 58,000,00, or 25,800 acres to the mile. No portion of this grant has been certified to the company. The grant to the Atlantic and Pacific calls for 42,000,000, or 25,600 acres to the mile. No portion of this grant has been certified. The grants to the three Pacific railroads call for 135,000,000 acres, or about 200,000 square miles.

The Government has also at former periods granted lands to the extent of 4,405,986 acres to aid in the construction of canals, and more recently 3,857,213 27 acres to aid in the construction of wagon roads, making the total number of acres granted to aid works of internal improvements 198,165,794 67 acres, or about 300,000 square miles—an area exceeding in extent that of the six New England States, with New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois combined. But it must by no means be supposed that such an immense extent of territory can be availed of by companies to which the grants have been made. In Iowa, for example, the grants made call for 7,331,207 98 acres. Of these only 3,360,825 27 acres have been certified, there not having been an amount of Government lands, of *odd* sections, within the limits of the grants at the time they were made, equaling the nominal amounts of the same. Two companies in the State named will not receive one-half the number of acres to which their grant entitled them. The amount of the certifications yet to be made in the several States will probably reach 35,000,000 or 40,000,000 acres. The certifications hereafter to

be made to the Pacific Railroads will, for similar reasons, fall far short of the nominal amounts of the grants to them, though perhaps not in so great an extent as in the grants made to the States.

The following statement has been made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of the number of acres certified to railway companies from June 30, 1870 (the date to which the above table was compiled), to June 1, 1871:

Name of Road.	Date of law.	Acres certified.
ARKANSAS.		
Little Rock & Fort Smith.....	July 28, '66	112,367 37
IOWA.		
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	June 2, '64.	16,143 35
McGregor & Sioux City.....	May 12, '64.	134,274 53
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River*.....	June 2, '64.	1,121,275 85
MICHIGAN.		
Grand Rapids & Indiana.....	June 7, '64.	12,433 04
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw.....	March 3, '71.	21,336 99
Chicago & Northwestern.....	March 3, '65.	110,700 73
Houghton & Ontonagon (late M. & O.).....	April 20, '71.	57,984 02
MINNESOTA.		
Minnesota Central.....	March 3, '65.	1,547 75
Lake Superior & Mississippi.....	July 13, '66.	64,033 90
Southern Minnesota.....	July 4, '66.	15,656 7
St. Paul & Sioux City.....	May 12, '64.	369,990 04
Winona & St. Peter.....	March 3, '65.	214,007 88
CORPORATIONS.		
Oregon & California.....	July 25, '66.	32,517 21
Union Pacific.....	July 1, '62.	639,024 00
Central Pacific.....	July 2, '64.	9,480 53
Atlantic & Pacific.....		493,178 46

* The lands here mentioned were certified to the company previous to June 30, 1870; but were omitted from the column of certified lands above.

In addition to the above, lands have been given, by act of March 3, 1871, to the Texas Pacific Railroad from a point near Marshall, Texas, to San Diego, California; estimated quantity inuring, 13,440,000 acres. Also to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad, authorized by the same act, estimated at 1,500,000 acres.

Export of Rails from Great Britain.—Compiled from official returns:

	Eight months ending Aug. 31,		
	1869—tons.	1870—tons.	1871—tons.
COUNTRIES.			
America—			
United States.....	229,145	279,616	335,163
British.....	22,614	23,001	48,114
Spanish West India Islands.....	884	3,166	1,478
Brazil.....	1,755	2,735	14,424
Chile.....	2,647	10,418	7,900
Peru.....	14,624	11,563	16,341
Europe—			
Russia.....	159,049	163,700	65,620
Sweden.....	3,141	1,120	6,584
Germany.....	13,348	42,344	40,622
Austrian Territories.....	21,184	26,298	15,241
France.....	3,526	248	1,711
Holland.....	9,513	14,412	8,591
Spain and Canaries.....	10,449	9,463	6,511
Asia—			
British India.....	53,316	122,793	29,235
Australia.....	15,827	6,023	11,382
Africa—			
Egypt.....	6,025	1,566	2,421
Other Countries.....	49,091	37,832	51,461
Total	620,188	758,233	662,841
Old iron to all countries	67,765	76,355	91,761
Pig iron to United States	89,304	75,061	119,008

Fig iron to United States..... 89,704 75,061 119,000

MONTIILY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables.

COMPANIES.		Stock Out- standing.	DIVIDEND.		COMPANIES.		Stock Out- standing.	DIVIDEND.		
COMPANIES.	Stock Out- standing.	Periods.	Last paid.	Date.	Rate.	COMPANIES.	Stock Out- standing.	Periods.	Last paid.	
For a full explanation of this table, see <i>Railway Monitor</i> , on the preceding page.						For a full explanation of this table, see <i>Railway Monitor</i> , on the preceding page.				
Railroads.	PAB					Railroads.	PAB			
Albany & Susquehanna	3,835,000	Jan. & July.	3%	July, '71	3%	Oswego and Syracuse	No. 252	.50	482,400	
Allegheny Valley	50	Jan. & July.	3%	Mar., '71	2	Pacific (of Mo.-S.) April	22	.100	3,622,800	
Atlantic and Gulf	100	3,256,390	3,691,200	Mar., '71	2	Panama, No. 275	.....	.....	7,000,000
Atlan. & St. Lawrence	No. 25	100	2,484,900	Mar. & Sep.	.....	Pennsylvania	Mass. 11	.50	40,000,000
Atlan. & St. Law. Point	No. 279	100	1,232,000	Jan. & July.	.....	Phil. and Erie	No. 11	.50	5,000,000
Augusta and Savannah	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	June, '71	3%	do	do	.....	2,000,000
Baltimore and Ohio	100	1,650,362	1,650,000	April & Oct.	.....	Philadelphia and Read.	Feb. 11	.50	30,401,600
Washington Branch	100	1,650,000	1,650,000	Apr., '71	5	Philadel., Trenton	* May 20	.100	1,259,100	
Parkersburg Branch	50	7,239,539	7,239,539	.....	.....	Phila., Ger. & Norr.	* May 20	.100	1,628,250
Berkshire	Jan. 21	100	600,000	Quarterly	.....	Phila., Wilming. & Balt.	May 20	.100	9,562,100
Boston and Albany	Jan. 21	100	19,158,800	May & Nov.	.....	Phila. & Conn. Ry.	May 20	.100	1,793,920
Boston, Hartford & Erie	No. 247	100	25,000,000	May & Nov.	.....	Pitts., Chi. & St. L.	May 20	.100	1,000,000
Boston and Lowell	Jan. 21	100	2,215,000	Jan. & July.	.....	Pitts., Fr. & C. guar.	Mar. 11, 100	.....	19,714,285
Boston and Maine	Jan. 21	100	4,550,000	Jan. & July.	.....	Portland & Kennebec	No. 258	.100	6,676,700
Boston and Providence	Jan. 21	100	3,700,000	Jan. & July.	.....	do	Yarmouth stock certific.	.....	202,400
Buffalo, New York and Erie	100	950,000	950,000	Jan. & Dec.	.....	Portland, Saco & Ports	No. 276	.100	1,500,000
Burlington and Missouri River	100	1,380,641	1,380,641	.....	Princeton	.....	Princeton, N. J.	.....	.....
do	do	script	50 pr cent paid	1,230,920	.....	Rensselaer & Saratoga	No. 252	.100	6,000,000
Camden and Amboy	May 30	100	5,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	.....	Richmond and Danville	No. 235	.100	4,000,000
do	do	scrip of Joint Co.	'69 & '70	937,860	.....	Richmond & Petersburg	No. 236	.100	847,100
Camden and Atlantic	May 30	100	377,100	do	.....	Rome, Water. & Ogd.	Mar. 18	.100	3,000,000
do	do	preferred	50	731,200	.....	Rutland, common	.....	.....	100
Cape Cod	Jan. 21	100	91,000	Jan. & July.	.....	preferred	.....	2,700,000	
Carib. & West.	Mar. 20	100	139,500	Jan. & July.	.....	St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	.....	.....	4,300,000
do	do	preferred	50	2,300,000	May & Nov.	do	do	.....	2,040,000
Cedar Rapids and Missouri	100	6,350,400	6,350,400	Feb. & Aug.	.....	St. Louis & Iron Mountain	.....	.....	10,000,000
do	do	do	pref.	769,600	Feb., '71	St. Louis, Jackson & Chicago	100	.....	2,623,750
Cent. Georgia & Bank	Co. No. 231	100	4,666,800	June & Dec.	.....	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	100	.....	9,130,350
Central of New Jersey	May 14	100	15,000,000	Jan. & July.	.....	Schnykill Valley	May 20	.....	576,050
Central Ohio	.....	100	3,450,000	Jan. & July.	.....	Shenandoah & Potow.	May 20	.....	3,000,000
do	do	preferred	50	1,000,000	June, '71	do	do	.....	888,000
Central Pacific No. 288	.....	100	4,378,740	Jan. & July.	.....	Short Line Railway	.....	.....	5,819,270
Cheshire, preferred	Jan. 21	100	8,295,925	do	.....	South Carolina April	.....	.....	100
Chicago and Alton	Mar. 25	100	8,295,400	Sept. 71	2	South Side (Va.) June 24	100	.....	1,365,920
do	do	preferred	50	2,425,400	Sept., '71	South West, Georgia	No. 230	.100	3,935,900	
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska	.....	100	17,590,000	Mar. & Sept.	.....	Syracuse, Bingham & N. Y.	No. 252	.100	1,695,295
Colorado and Northwest	Aug. 26	100	14,729,939	Mar. & Sept.	.....	Terre Haute and Indianapolis	100	.....	1,988,150
do	do	do	pref.	20,415,013	June & Dec.	do	do	.....	1,000,000
Rock, Irc. & Pac.	July 8	100	19,000,000	April & Oct.	.....	Toledo, Peoria & Western	100	.....	1,700,000
Cin., Hamil. & Dayton	May 20	100	3,500,000	Apr., '71	4	do	do	.....	1,000,000
Cin., Richm. & Chicago	No. 263	50	382,600	Apr. II, '71	4	Toledo, Wabash & West	July 1	1,000,000	15,000,000	
Cin., Sand. & Clev.	.....	100	2,967,300	do	.....	Union Pacific, Mar. 18	.....	do	1,000,000
do	do	do	pref.	3,000,000	May & Nov.	Union Pacific, Mar. 18	.....	May & Nov.	367,450
Cincinnati & Zanesville	No. 256	100	1,676,345	Nov., '70	8	Utica and Black River	No. 252	.100	1,660,000	
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind.	June 21	100	11,620,000	Feb. & Aug.	.....	Vermont and Canada	.....	Jan. & July.	1,000,000
Cleveland & Mahoning	No. 247	100	2,056,750	May & Nov.	.....	Vermont & Massach.	Jan. 21	100	2,500,000
Cleveland & Pittsburg	Jan. 25	100	7,482,225	Quarterly	.....	Virginia and Tennessee	June 24	100	3,000,300
Colum., Clev. & Cen.	No. 241	100	11,100,000	Quarterly	.....	Western (N. Carolina)	.....	Jan. & July.	1,000,000
Concord	.....	100	1,000,000	Quarterly	.....	West Jersey, No. 250	.....	May & Nov.	1,209,000
Concord and Portsmouth	.....	100	300,000	May & Nov.	.....	Worcester and Nashua	Jan. 21	100	1,405,555
do	do	do	pref.	350,000	Nov., '70	8	do	do	.....
Columbus & Ohio	.....	100	1,200,000	Jan. & July.	.....	do	do	.....	1,000,000
Conn. & Passaic	pt. No. 281	100	2,084,200	Feb. & Aug.	.....	do	do	.....	May & Nov.
Connecticut River	Jan. 21	100	1,700,000	Jan. & July.	.....	do	do	.....	May & Nov.
Cumberland Valley	May 20	100	1,316,900	April & Oct.	.....	do	do	.....	May & Nov.
Dayton and Michigan	No. 263	100	2,400,000	Jan. & July.	.....	do	do	.....	May & Nov.
Delaware, Lack. & Western	May 30	100	1,074,166	Jan. & July.	.....	do	do	.....	May & Nov.
Detroit, Lake & Western	No. 249	100	452,359	Jan. & July.	.....	do	do	.....	May & Nov.
Dubuque and Sioux City	100	5,000,000	December	.....	do	do	.....	May & Nov.	
Eastern (Mass.)	Jan. 21	100	4,062,600	Jan. & July.	.....	do	do	.....	May & Nov.
East Pennsylvania	May 20	100	1,309,200	Jan. & July.	.....	do	do	.....	May & Nov.
Elmira & Williamsport	May 20	50	500,000	May & Nov.	.....	do	do	.....	May & Nov.
do	do	do	pref.	500,000	May, '71	do	do	.....	5,437,950
Erie	Jan. 28	100	73,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	.....	Schnykill Navigat'n (consol.)	50	1,905,307	Feb. & Aug.
do	do	do	preferred	8,536,900	Feb., '66	do	do	.....	2,888,977
Erie and Pittsburgh	May 29	100	1,996,250	Quarterly	.....	Susquehanna & Tid. Water	50	2,007,748	do
do	do	do	pref.	3,700,000	July, '71	do	do	.....	2,907,850
Georgia	Mar. 20	100	3,700,000	Jan. & July.	.....	Union, preferred	50	1,000,000	Jan. & July.
Hannibal and St. Joseph	Jan. 28	100	4,151,000	Jan. & July.	.....	West Branch and Susquehanna	50	1,100,000	Jan. & July.
Hartford & N. Haven	Jan. 21	100	4,500,000	Quarterly	.....	do	do	.....	Jan. & July.
do	do	do	script	3,000,000	Dec., '69	do	do	.....	do
Houseatonic, preferred	.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. & July.	.....	do	do	.....	do
Huntingdon and Broad Top	.....	100	218,350	Jan. & July.	.....	Gas. & Brooklyn	do	do	.....
Illinois Central, April 8	100	25,240,349	Feb. & Aug.	.....	Citizens (Brooklyn)	20	2,000,000	Jan. & July.	do
Indianapolis, Cin. & Lafayette	100	5,183,897	Jan. & Sept.	.....	Harlem	20	1,200,000	Jan. & July.	do
Jeffersonville, Mad. & No. 22	100	2,000,000	Jan. & July.	.....	Jersey City and Hoboken	20	386,000	Jan. & July.	do
Kansas Pacific	Mar. 25	100	8,572,500	.....	Manhattan	50	4,000,000	Jan. & July.	do
Lake Shore & Michigan	May 20	100	3,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	Metropolitan	100	1,000,000	Jan. & July.	do
Lehigh Valley	May 20	100	18,159,400	Quarterly	Montgomery & Navigation Co.	100	1,000,000	Jan. & July.	do
Little Miami	No. 247	100	4,102,500	Quarterly	Montgomery consolidated	Jan. 10	1,000,000	do	do
Little Schuylkill	* May 20	100	2,646,100	Jan. & July.	.....	do	do	.....	1,173,000
Long Island	No. 262	100	3,000,000	Jan. & July.	.....	do	do	.....	1,173,000
Louis. Cin. & Lex.	No. 276	100	848,700	Jan. & July.	.....	do	do	.....	1,173,000
Louisville and Nashville	May 20	100	1,981,580	Feb. & Aug.	.....	do	do	.....	1,173,000
Louisville, New Alb. & Chicago	100	2,300,000	Jan. & July.	.....	do	do	.....	1,173,000	
Macon and Western	100	2,500,000	Jan. & July.	.....	do	do	.....	1,173,000	
Maine Central	July 1	100	3,400,500	Jan. & July.	.....	do	do	.....	1,173,000
Marietta & Cln., 1st pri.	May 6	100	8,130,719	Mar. & Sept.	.....	do	do	.....	1,173,000
do	do	do	pref.	4,460,388	Sept., '66	do	do	.....	1,173,000
Manchester & Lawrence	No. 347	100	1,000,000	May & Nov.	.....	do	do	.....	1,173,000
Memphis and Charleston	No. 278	100	5,312,712	June & Dec.	.....	do	do	.....	1,173,000
Michigan Central	July 1	100	14,663,848	Jan. & July.	.....	do	do	.....	1,173,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul	June 10	100	14,663,848	Jan. & July.	.....	do	do	.....	1,173,000
Mine Hill & Sch Haven	May 20	100	12,423,103	January.	7	do	do	.....	1,173,000
Mobile & Pont. No. 283	100	1,238,700	.....	7	do	do	.....	1,173,000	
Mobile and Ohio	June 24	100	4,441,144	.....	do	do	.....	1,173,000	
Montgomery and West Point	100	5,144,104	June & Dec.	7	do	do	.....	1,173,000	
Morris and Essex	No. 230	100	51,900,000	Jan. & July.	5	do	do	.....	1,173,000
Nashua and Lowell	Jan. 21	100	720,000	May & Nov.	5	do	do	.....	1,173,000
Nashville & Chattanooga	No. 220	100	2,056,544	May & Nov.	5	do	do	.....	1,173,000
New Bed. & Taunton	Jan. 21	100	1,364,400	Feb. & Aug.	5	do	do	.....	1,173,000
New Hav. & Northamp.	Jan. 21	100	2,100,000	Jan. & July.	5	do	do	.....	1,173,000
New Jersey	May 20	100	6,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	5	do	do	.....	1,173,000
do	do	do	script	493,900	Aug., '71	do	do	.....	1,173,000
New London Northern	Jan. 31	100	967,100	Jan. & July.	4	do	do	.....	1,173,000
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson	R. Jan. 21	100	45,000,000	April & Oct.	4	do	do	.....	1,173,000
do	do	do	certificates	1,173,000	Oct., '71	do	do	.....	1,173,000
New York and Harlem	Jan. 21	100	12,000,000	Jan. & July.	4	do	do	.....	1,173,000
do	do	do	pref.	5,000,000	July, '71	do	do	.....	1,173,000
New York & New Haven	May 13	100	9,000,000	Jan. & July.	4	do	do	.....	1,173,000
N. Y. Prov. and Boston	No. 22	100	2,000,000	Jan. & July.	4	do	do	.....	1,173,000
Nordik & Peters, prf.	June 24	100	300,500	Jan. & July.	4	do	do	.....	1,173,000
do	do	do	guar.	100	137,500	do	do	.....	1,173,000
North Carolina	No. 267	100	8,000,000	Jan. & July.	4	do	do	.....	1,173,000
North of N. H'pshire	No. 257	100	3,000,000	Jan. & July.	4	do	do	.....	1,173,000
Northern Central	May 20	100	3,000,000	Jan. & July.	4	do	do	.....	1,173,000
Norteast, S. C. April 29	100	895,989	do	do	.....	do	do	.....	1,173,000
Ohio and Mississippi	April 1	100	4,024,474	June & Dec.	3	do	do	.....	1,173,000
Old Colony & Newmp.	Jan. 21	100	4,995,847	April & Oct.	4	do	do	.....	1,173,000
Old Colony & Newmp.	Jan. 21	100	4,995,847	do	do	do	do	.....	1,173,000
Orange, Alexan. & Manassas	do	2,488,377	do	do	do	do	do	.....	1,173,000
Orion & Atlantic	May 20	100	1,000,000	do	do	do	do	.....	1,1

N.Y. & BROOKLYN CITY PASSENGER RAILROADS

NAME OF ROAD.	PAR	STOCK.	LAST DIVIDENDS PAID.
Bleecker street and Fulton Ferry.	100	900,000	
Broadway (Brooklyn).	100	200,000	
Broadway and Seventh Avenue.	100	2,100,000	
Brooklyn City.	100	1,900,000	
Brooklyn City and Newtown.	100	1,000,000	
Brooklyn and Flatbush.	100	254,600	
Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach.	100	144,600	
Bushwick (Brooklyn).	100	262,200	
Central Park, North & East Rivers.	100	1,065,200	
Coney Island (Brooklyn).		500,000	
Dry Dock, East B'dway & Battery.		1,200,000	
Eighth Avenue.	100	1,000,000	
Fifth Avenue, St. & Grand St. Ferry.		248,000	
Fifth Street & Newtown (Brooklyn).	100	170,000	
Hudson Avenue (Brooklyn).		106,700	
Metropolitan (Brooklyn).		194,000	
Ninth Avenue.	100	797,320	
Second Avenue.	100	888,100	
Sixth Avenue.	100	750,000	
Third Avenue.	100	1,120,000	
Van Brunt Street (Brooklyn).	100	75,000	
			June, 1870.
			Oct., 1870.
			May, '70, quarterly.
			Nov., '70, semi-annual.
			Nov., '70, quarterly.
			Nov., '70, semi-annual.
			Nov., '70, quarterly.

[September 23, 1871.]

STATE BONDS.

DENOMINATION.		Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.		Princi- pal Due.	DENOMINATIONS.		Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.		Princi- pal Due.
Marked thus *	are in default for interest		Rate	Payable		Marked thus *	are in default for interest		Rate	Payable	
State Securities.											
ALABAMA (Oct. 1, '70) \$4,162,800:											
State Bonds.....	168,000	5	May & Nov.	1872		MICHIGAN (Jan. 1, '71) \$2,342,000:		160,000	6	Jan. & July	1878
do do (extended).....	1,941,000	5	do	1883		Renewal Loan Bonds.....	1,621,000	6	do	72-88	
do do (do).....	473,800	5	do	1886		Two Million Loan.....	478,000	7	May & Nov	1890	
Sterling Bonds * of 1870.....	688,000	6	June	1870		Was Bounty Bonds.....	83,000	6	Jan. & July	1879	
Sterling Bonds (extended).....	712,800	5	Jan. & July	1886		Ste Marie Canal Bonds.....					
do do.....	82,500	6	do	1886		MINNESOTA (Dec. '70) \$350,000:					
New Bonds, 1866 & 1868.....	1,471,700	8	Jan. & July	186-88		State Buildings Loans.....	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1877	
New Bonds, 1-70, 1870.....	300,000	8	Jan. & July	1890		do do.....	100,000	7	do	1878	
Endorsement for RR (about).....	848,000	8	.....	1889		do do (1869).....	50,000	7	do	1879	
ARKANSAS ('71) \$7,350,000:											
Funding bonds of 1869.....	3,600,000	6	Jan. & July	99-1900		MISSOURI (Jan. 1, '71) \$20,866,000:					
Bonds yet unfunded.....	1,450,000	.....	.....	.....		State Bonds.....	438,000	6	Jan. & July	1883	
McRae & Little Rock.....	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....		Bonds of 1868.....	2,77,000	6	do	1887	
Little Rock & Fort S. R.R. (1-10, Pine B. & N. O. R.R.).....	900,000	.....	.....	.....		Bonds to North Mo. RR.....	2,962,00	6	do	74-88	
Miss., Onuchita & Red R.R. (Arkansas Central).....	2,140,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1900		Bonds to Cairo & Fulton RR.....	39,000	6	do	74-89	
	450,000	.....	.....	.....		Bonds to Platte Co. RR.....	501,000	6	do	79-90	
	150,000	.....	.....	.....		Bonds to Iron Mountain RR.....	2,359,000	6	do	74-89	
						Pacific R.R.	5,419,000	6	do	74-89	
						S. W. Br. Pacific RR.....	1,456,000	6	do	1876	
						S. W. Br. Pacific R.R. (giant).....	1,559,000	7	do	1876	
						Hannibal & St. Joseph RR.....	3,000,000	6	do	74-87	
CALIFORNIA ('70) \$4,122,500:											
Civil Bonds of 1857, (g. 4d).....	2,128,000	7	Jan. & July	1877		NEVADA (Dec. 1870) \$50,000:					
do do of 1860, "	134,500	7	do	1880		Bonds of 1867.....	500,00	15	Jan. & July	1872	
Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....	424,500	7	do	1883							
Bounty Bon. S.	805,000	7	do	1884							
CONNECTICUT (Apr. 1, '71) \$4,55,500:						N. HAMPS. (Jan. '71) \$2,402,000:					
War Bonds (July '61) 10-20 y.	6	Jan. & July	'71-'81			War Debt of July '61-'62.....	899,300	6	Jan. & July	'71-'78	
do do (Jan. '63) 20 y. ars.	6	do	1883			do of Sept. 1, 1864.....	600,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	'84-'89	
do do (Jan. '64) 2 years.....	6	do	1884			do of July 1, 1866.....	1,000,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	'71-'74	
do do ('65) 10 or 20 y.	6	April & Oct.	'74-'94								
do (non-taxab.) (Oct. '65) 20 y.	6	do	1885								
FLORIDA (Jan. '71) \$747,367:						N. JERSEY (Feb. '71) \$7,806,200:					
State Bonds.....	747,367	7&8	June & Dec	'96-'98		War Bonds of 1861 (tax free).....	1,299,900	6	Jan. & July	'70-'84	
						do of 1863 (tax free).....	1,052,900	6	do	'86-'96	
						do of 1864.....	593,400	6	do	'97-'02	
GEORGIA (July '71) \$6,262,000:						N. YORK (Oct. 1870) \$38,641,606:					
Western & Atlantic RR. Bonds.....	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1872		Bounty Fund Bonds, coupon.....	1,478,000	7	Jan. & July	1877	
do do do do.....	126,000	7	May & Nov.	1874		do do, registered.....	21,050,00	7	do	1877	
do do do do.....	866,000	6	Jan. & July	'72-'74		General Fund Bonds.....	1,910,00	6	do	Will.	
do do do do.....	75,000	6	May & Nov.	1874		do do.....	80,000	6	do	1878	
do do do do.....	800,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	'78-'86		do do.....	900,000	5	do	1875	
do do do do.....	3,70,000	7	Jan. & July	'66-'87		do do (no interest).....	348,00	5	do	Will.	
Bonds, per act March 12, 1856.....	3,000,00	7	J. A. J. & O.	1890		Canal Fund Stock.....	2,257,90	6	J. A. J. & O.	1872	
Funding bonds of 1870, (gold).....	7,545,900	.....	.....	.....		do do.....	5,150,10	6	Various	1873	
						do do.....	2,096,00	6	Apr. & Oct.	1874	
						do do.....	473,00	6	do	1875	
						do do.....	580,00	6	June & Dec.	1877	
						do do.....	1,10,420	5	Jan. & July	1874	
ILLINOIS (Mar. 1, '71):						NORTH CAROLINA (Oct. '70):					
Interest Bonds of 1817.....	990,600	6	do	1878		Railroad Bon. S. old.....	4,735,800	.....	Jan. & July	'68-'98	
Interest stock of 1871.....	134,311	6	do	1878		do do.....	3,639,400	.....	Apr. & Oct.	'68-'98	
R. fund'd Stock bonds.....	348,030	6	do	1878		Railroad Bonos. new.....	2,626,000	.....	Jan. & July	'68-'98	
Normal University bonds.....	45,600	6	do	1878		Funding Bonds, since war.....	2,417,400	.....	Apr. & Oct.	'68-'90	
Thornhill Loan bonds.....	13,300	6	Mar. & Sept.	1880		do do.....	1,721,400	.....	Jan. & July	1890	
War Bonds.....	416,800	6	Jan. & July	1880		Other bonds.....	383,00	.....	Jan. & July	1898	
						do do do.....	160,00	.....	Apr. & Oct.	1898	
						Special Tax Bonds do.....	11,407,000	.....	do	1898	
KANSAS (Jan. '71) \$1,311,975:						OHIO (Nov. '70) \$9,732,077:					
Civil Bonds, 1861 to 1859.....	990,475	6	Jan. & July	'76-'75		Loan due after 31st Dec., 1870.....	1,284,317	6	Jan. & July	1870	
Military.....	316,000	7	do	1889		do 31st Dec., 1875.....	1,60,000	6	do	1875	
						do 30th June, 1881.....	4,95,309	6	do	1881	
						do 31st Dec., 1886.....	2,400,000	6	do	1886	
						Domestic Bonds (Union Loan).....	366,975	6	May & Nov.	1871	
KENTUCKY (Oct. '70) \$1,421,394:						PENNA (Dec. 1 '70) \$31,107,165:					
Bonds of 1841-'42.....	913,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	'71-'74		Stock Loan (1840).....	562,410	5	Jan. & July	1870	
Bonds of 1813.....	66,00	5	Mar. & Sept.	1873		Inclined Plane (1849).....	400,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1879	
Bonds of 1814.....	91,00	5	April & Oct.	1871		Coupon Bonds (1852).....	381,000	5	Jan. & July	1882	
Bond for Military P. poses.....	30,800	6	Various.	1893		do do.....	112,00	4 1/2	do	1882	
Bonds held by S. d' of Education.....	1,648,33	.....	.....	.....		do do (1853).....	8,105,00	5	Feb. & Aug.	1877	
						do do (1861).....	2,745,00	5	do	1871	
						Stock Loan (1861).....	4,15,150	6	do	1872	
						do do.....	92,82	5	do	1877	
						do do.....	7,890,55	6	do	1877	
						do do.....	91,40	5	do	1877	
						do do.....	9,237,155	6	do	1882	
						do do.....	726,950	5	do	1882	
LINN (Jan. '71) \$4,06,7900:						RH. ISL. (April. '70) \$2,916,500:					
Civil Loan Bonds, 1855-61.....	351,000	6	Various.	'70-'78		War Bonds of 1862.....	1,10,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	1882	
do do of 1863.....	800,000	6	do	1871		do do.....	239,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1883	
do do of 1864.....	255,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883		do do.....	796,000	6	Jan. & July	1893	
Bounty Loan of 1863.....	475,000	6	June & Dec.	1880		do do.....	841,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1894	
War Loan of 1864.....	2,832,500	6	June & Dec.	1889							
Muni. Impal. War Deb's assumed.....	3,81,40	6	Apr. & Oct.	1889							
MARYLAND (Oct. '70) \$13,317,47:						S. CAROLINA (Nov. '70) \$7,165,908:					
Baltimore & Ohio RR. sterling.....	2,288,88	5	Jan. & July	1890		Fire L. Stock (act. '88).....	303,34	6	Jan. & July	1870	
do do converted.....	418,00	5	J. A. J. & O.	1890		do Bonds (lien on Bank).....	484,00	5	do	1868	
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, st. & c.	1,855,00	5	Jan. & July	'70-'74		do Bonds (lien on Bank).....	1,474,32	6	do	'77-'90	
do do converted.....	1,687,345	5	J. A. J. & O.	1890		do Bonds (act. '56-'60).....	970,00	6	do	'74-'78	
do do converted.....	1,43,00	6	do	1870		do Bonds (act. '54).....	64,00	6	do	1888	
Baltimore & Susq. RR.	269,40	3	do	1870		Conversion stock of 1868.....	1,131,70	6	do	'87-'97	
do do.....	65,240	6	do	1889		Funde debt of '66.....	1,193,90	6	J. & J. A. & O	'88-'89	
Annap. & Elkridge RR.	77,000	5	Jan. & July	1875		Bonds 1868-69.....	1,193,90	6			
Susq. & Tide W. Canal, sterling.....	215,82	5	J. A. J. & O.	1893							
do do converted.....	20,131	5	do	1890							
Bounty Loan.....	3,611,33	6	Jan. & July	1888							
S. others Relief bonds.....	10,00	6	do	1873							
MASSACHUSETTS (Ja. 1, '71) \$26,318,848:						VERMONT (Feb. '71) \$1,296,000:					
State Almhouse Loan.....	\$100,000	5	May & Nov.	1872		War Loan Bonds, coupon.....	1,025,000	6	Jun. & Dec.	'71-'78	
do do do.....	110,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	'73-'74		do do.....	261,000	6	do	'71-'78	
State House Loan.....	165,000	5	do	1883							
Lunatic Hospital, &c., Loan.....	94,000	5	Jan. & July	1874							
Loan, funding Public Debt.....	50,000	6	June & Dec.	1870			</				

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, September 22, 1871.

During the past week, the markets for leading staples of domestic merchandise have been unsettled in tone and irregular in prices; perhaps they be best described as having been "feverish." Contending influences have been at work and there has been no regular action to trade. This was well illustrated, yesterday, when cotton was firmer for future delivery, but lower on the spot. In Breadstuff's, too, a decline abroad has been attended by some advance in this market, owing to various local causes. Groceries have been very unsettled, many holders endeavoring to secure higher prices. The advance in gold at the middle of the week was nearly neutralized in its effect by dearer money and depression in Exchange, and the advance which has taken place in leading staples since the beginning of September causes most buyers to move with caution.

In provisions, we notice some improvement in hog products, but more in regular demand than in prices. The sales have been large both to shippers and the local trade, but the supply has increased with the demand, and it would appear that the crop of hogs in the country is being sent to market unusually early. The exports of lard to foreign ports from this market since the first of July last, reach the enormous aggregate of about *eighty-six thousand tierces*, and yet the supply has been so great that it has been impossible to effect any material advance in prices. Bacon, however, has been scarce this week, and prices are higher. At the close, current quotations were: for mess pork, \$13 50; for prime pork, \$10@10 50; for prime steam lard, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; for long clear bacon, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Beef has been in good demand, with new bringing very full prices. Batter in the face of large receipts, has advanced 2@4¢ per pound. Cheese has been excited by the advance in the Liverpool quotation to 56s, or 7s above the quotation early in the month, and the factories have advanced to 13s per lb.

Freights have been dull and rates for grain to British ports have materially declined but the close is firm. The Liverpool steamers yesterday and to-day took corn at 10*l*, wheat at 10*1/2**d* and cheese 45*s*, while vessels to Cork for orders accepted 8*s* 6*d*. The easier rates have brought forward exporters of Petroleum, who have taken up several vessels at 6@6*s* 3*d* to direct ports.

Hops have been firm but rather slow of sale. Choice new have brought 60*c*, both on the spot and for October delivery, and prime yeastings sold at 30*c*. Shipping Hay is higher at \$1 10@1 15 per 100 lb. Whiskey has advanced to 95*c*. Fruits and Fish have been doing rather better. Tallow has been dull, but closes with rather more doing at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ for prime eastern and city.

Wool has been more active, but at somewhat easier prices, the principal sales being Mestiza at 30@32*c*, Cape at 38@40*c*, Montevideo at 34@38*c*, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ for State fleece, and 60@61*c* for super pulled.

Tobacco has been fairly active and firm. In Kentucky Leaf the sales have been about 900 hds., of which the bulk was to the home trade, but including some lines for export; prices rule very firm at 7@8 $\frac{1}{2}$ for lugs, and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @14*c* for leaf, common to fine. Seed leaf has been very active and strong; sales embrace 500 cases State at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @35*c*; 700 do. Ohio, 23@24*c*; 1,250 cases State, 28@38*c*; 100 do. Ohio, 20@24*c*; 75 cases Connecticut wrappers, private terms, and 200 cases sundries, 30@55*c*. Of Havana, the sales have been 450 bales at 95*c*@\$1 05, currency paid.

Petroleum has advanced to 24*c*. for refined for this month's delivery; crude quoted at 14*c*. Rosin has been in good demand, both for stained and the finer grades; strained sold to-day at \$3 13@\$3 25; pale has sold at \$9. Spirits Turpentine has declined, but with a good business; sales to-day at 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ @60*c* here, 59*c* to arrive, and 58*c* sellers option all the year. Tar has sold at \$3 for Wilmington. Oils have been more active for sperm, whale and lard, and linseed has advanced to 84*c*, in casks, from crushers. Hides have remained steady in price. The market for metals has shown no new feature. East India goods are quiet.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles from the port of New York since January 1, 1871, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the totals for the last week, and since January 1. The last two lines show *total values*, including the value of all other articles besides those mentioned in the table.

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS SINCE JANUARY 1 TO										TIME.	TOTAL SINCE JANUARY 1, 1871.	SAME TIME 1870.	
	Great Britain.	Holland	France.	Prov.	Other N. Europe.	Spain.	China & Japan.	Other S. Europe.	Br. Coloniess.	U.S.				
Breadstuffs—Flour...bbls.	592,357	250	44,069	36,074	557	7,360	6,532	...	24,068	24,079	30,087	24,079	44,575	60,587
Corn meal...bbls.	689,688	1,102,602	280,643	50,147	50,147	...	50,147	1,351	...	39,927	45,965	44,585	44,585	1,381,806
Wheat...bush.	11,973	186	80,459	80,459	80,459	7,075	7,075	...	24,658	24,658	39,927	24,658	44,585	57,397
Eye...bush.	13,483	...	201,476	...	...	457,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,570
Barley...bush.	81,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,734
Oats...bush.	90,387	...	30,378	292,356	...	21,568	...	4,000	50,540	27,730	20,000	17,318	388	17,318
Corn...bush.	17,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	1,411	3,070	41,365	2,650	12,746
Feas...bush.	17,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	3,116	2,154	226	3,450	9,926
Candles...bx.	...	...	...	...	...	666	...	517	3,065	44	...	...	...	90,580
Coal...tons.	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	5	3,333	155	100	141	75	10
Coffee...bags.	1,978	...	566	3,847	18,717	1,908	2,000	1,220	241	5,117	541	2,604	1,798	3,581
Cotton...bales.	388,304	...	13,847	384	384	333	216	616	1,601	42	24	635	3,622	1,603
Drugs...phgs.	283	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	312	38	12	1,003
Hops...bales.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosin...Sp. Turp.	7,730	...	21,325	93,069	33,395	380	1,181	10	1,305	569	74	333	110	1,718
Tar...bbls.	3,500	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil cake...100 lbs.	796,732	...	86,763	12,352,759	2,032,947	12,352,842	194,120	1,056,181	31,938	540,651	191,688	34,700	667,815	1,901,916
Whale...galls.	6,288	61	3,492,160	7,047,650,12,872,760	15,362,759	15,362,759	1,056,181	21,389	1,056,181	21,389	1,056,181	21,389	1,056,181	1,056,181
Sperm...galls.	539,611	...	539,611	...	...	534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539,611
Lard...galls.	111,250	...	3,987	4,327	436	110	117	117	6,977	240	113	113	113	113
Provisions—Pork...bbls.	44,137	...	50,1-5	30,983	30,983	585	297	703	22,306	1,225	17,746	4,073	3,607	1,394
Beef...bbls. & lbs.	40,039	5,770	41,783	2,472	2,472	3,436	21	357	5	2,335	194	432	7,825	2,484
Bacon...100 lbs.	38,467	...	48,905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butter...100 lbs.	3,780	...	1,00,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheese...100 lbs.	496,585	...	10,965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lard...100 lbs.	56,705	86,023	106,543	12,233	22,200	21	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice...phgs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tallow...lard & tallow.	60,180	98,759	35,083	15,885	9,197	5,067	1,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco...leaf & stems.	5,125	3,412	12,321	3,413	128	4,403	8,477	2,013	211	3,235	33	77	24	1,003
Tobacco...cigars, &c.	36,024	1,04,054	100,163	17,696	10,804	31,108	160,217	98,703	940,756	78,534	548,611	10,446	834,887	11,602
Manufactured bds. &c.	40,026	72,057	320	311,315	10,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale...bds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total Values, 1871. 96,665,887,111,060,965,6,160,913,698,912,5,081,980,1,542,601,5,925,960,738,868,1,384,502,4,109,923,2,980,962,4,401,968,4,177,905,1,385,943,2,960,752,6,550,562,1,580,777,4,530,965,1,941,944,3,264,378,748,078,885,761,315,927.

[September 23, 1871.]

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since January 1, 1871, and for the corresponding period in 1870:

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.	
China, Glass and Earthenware—								
China	205	12,074	7,918		Cutlery	173	5,232	8,476
Earthenware	1,552	46,938	36,128		Hardware	162	4,124	5,516
Glass	1,499	26,819	28,156		Iron & RR bars	40,936	82,426	62,709
Glassware	833	32,45	13,051		Lard, pigs	5,438	19,156	41,337
Glass plate	234	8,663	6,904		Specks	219,035	6,184,461	5,288,189
Buttons	127	4,939	4,163		Steel	3,487	163,513	108,387
Coal, tons	5,212	93,83	63,143		Tin, boxes	27,053	763,91	706,088
Cocoa, bars	253	18,64	28,88		Tin slabs, lbs.	212,036	4,054,309	3,75,601
Coffee	16,246	900,337	957,061		Rags	4,397	104,591	69,100
Cotton bales...	...	3,876	7,146		Sugar	1,626	1,626	1,626
Drugs, &c.					bbis.	2,990	374,738	372,167
Bark, Peruvian		19,475	11,872		Sugars, boxes & bags	27,691	819,708	563,048
Bleu powders	1,044	26,653	12,926		Tea	804	826,736	9,089
Brimstone, tons		38,882	14,765		Tobacco	117	38,562	28,645
Cream Tartar	98	2,051	1,282		Wine	149	3,208	1,155
Gambier	400	5,664	13,753		Wines, &c.			
Gums, crude	281	3,480	3,019		Wool, bales	4,900	145,5	201,040
Gum, Arabic	172	1,380	1,140		Wool, pieces	1,719	56,501	19,333
Indigo		1,931	1,140					
Medicinal		1,411	1,081					
Oil, essential		1,351	1,140					
Oil, Olive	432	33,103	19,195					
Opium	18	1,419	1,081					
Soda, carb.	4,911	42,746	39,367					
Soda, sal.	1,259	33,880	24,543					
Spices, &c.	1,101	1,081	1,081					
Furs	193	5,114	5,303					
Gunny cloth	150	8,875	5,078					
Hair	4,38	5,219	5,965					
Hemp, bales	3,523	81,295	79,978					
Hides, &c.								
Hides, dressed	17	1,401	988					
India rubber	91	1,164	2,025					
Ivory	3,161	30,517	22,170					
Jewelry, &c.								
Jewelry	82	3,894	2,923					
Watches	3	1,114	939					
Linseed	8,700	630,12	624,60					
Molasses	8,94	181,960	13,736					

Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week and since January 1.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week and since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1870, have been as follows:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.	
Ashes, pkcs.	152	5,164	5,780		Oil cake, pkgs.	6,521	42,455	50,981
Bacon, stufes					Oil, lard	8	5,146	4,10
Bacon, blis.	71,051	2,450,185	2,561,778		Peanuts, bags	100	45,700	61,371
Wheat, bus.	900,921	11,243,381	14,669,345					
Corn	628,010	20,173,174	6,15,109					
Oats	837,176	6,777,72	5,680,04					
Grain	93,981	35,256	33,317					
Buckwheat	32,220	19,195	1,800					
Grass seeds	1,351	1,224	38,935					
Beans	1,792	104,412	65,907					
Peas	511	95,510	17,143					
C. meal, bul.	2,583	14,81	2,51,567					
Cotton, bales	6,713	655,837	47,298					
Heads...		2,401	2,401					
Hides, & No.	9,939	80,733	17,73,204					
Hops, bales	623	35,554	3,18,9					
Leather, sides	90,963	2,489,205	1,797,204					
Molasses, blis.	41,733	13,473						
Salv. Stores								
C. turp.	290	6,403	5,771					
Spirits turp.	2,652	46,523	50,232					
Kerosene	16,129	84,651	42,02,03					
Tar	378	16,193	44,15					
Pitch		610	2,19					

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Sept. 22, 1871.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening Sept. 22. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 20,606 bales against 12,561 bales last week, 9,137 bales the previous week, and 7,579 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1871, 42,464 bales against 68,464 bales for the same period of 1870, showing a decrease since September 1 this year of 26,000 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

RECEIPTS		RECEIPTS			
Rec'd this week at—	1871.	1870.	Rec'd this week at—		
New Orleans....	3,633	8,416	Florida....	34	47
Mobile....	1,098	3,337	North Carolina....	993	1,424
Charleston....	2,361	7,863	Virginia....	3,289	2,591
Savannah....	3,043	1,203			
Texas....	3,467	1,449	Total receipts.....	30,603	38,567
Tennessee, &c....	1,975	1,041	Decrease this year....	17,961	....

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 4,283 bales, of which 4,283 were to Great Britain, none to France, and none to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 38,384 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending Sept. 22.	Exported to—		Stock.
	G. Brit.	Contin't.	
New Orleans....	2,184	19,570	17,215
Mobile....	1,624	6,124	11,631
Charleston....	1,428	5,624	5,583
Savannah....	1,428	4,228	9,123
Texas....	14,152	14,152	5,999
New York....	4,233	4,233	21,438
Other ports....	50	235	16,000
Total....	4,283	4,283	84,384
Total since Sept. 1....	29,942	31	72,426
	29,935	19,636	7,735
			86,384
			72,426

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 3,472 bales, while the stocks to-night are 15,958 bales *more* than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Sept. 15, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO		Coast-wise Ports.	Stock.
	1871.	1870.	Great Britain	France	Other Forign	
New Orleans....	4,867	6,231	9,189	...	...	9,189
Mobile....	2,273	...	...	...	...	1,041
Charleston....	1,957	6,172	...	...	...	1,146
Savannah....	2,094	8,589	...	...	...	1,597
Texas....	6,262	1,269	2,049	...	...	1,346
New York....	2,039	14,232	14,232	...	...	22,046
Florida....	15	...	...	...	...	9
North Carolina....	434	689	...	...	...	46
Virginia....	1,464	2,196	187	939	...	187
Other ports....	1,143	724	84	133	...	16,500
Total this year....	21,858	...	25,559	...	81	25,643
Total last year....	29,897	10,377	1,494	5	11,776	24,643
						55,955

The market the past week has been greatly depressed, not from any causes originating on this side, but by the very unfavorable European accounts. Liverpool just now appears to be unwilling to give much over 9d. for Middling Uplands, while our price is equivalent to about 10d. The weak points in cotton at present are the large stocks held by English and Continental spinners, and the near approach of the time when our receipts must be large. The latter fact makes holders here a little timid, while the former fact gives to the European buyer no little independence. At the same time there is in our market an undertone of considerable strength based upon the anticipated falling off in our crop, and the large consumption all over the world the past year. Prices, however, have gradually weakened under the adverse foreign advices, and a consequent small demand here, the close to-night being at 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ for Middling Uplands against 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ last Friday. For forward delivery the market has been fairly active, and prices have not fallen off to the same extent. Low middling closed to-day at 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ for September, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ for October, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ for November, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ for December, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ for January, and 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ for February. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary....	per lb.			
Good Ordinary....	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Low Middling....	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Middling....	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
Good Middling....	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$

Below we give the total sales of cotton and price of *Uplands* at this market each day of the past week:

Saturday	Total sales.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.
Monday	498	17	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tuesday	1,641	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
Wednesday	1,731	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
Thursday	2,208	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
Friday	1,344	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
	436	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
For September	2,310	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
For October	1,900	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
For November	1,000	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
For December	800	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
For January	800	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
For April	800	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
For May	800	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
For June	800	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
For July	800				

showery. The rain appears to have avoided Selma, as it has been cool and dry there, but cloudy during the week: while at Montgomery it has rained on three days. Our Montgomery dispatch also states that the caterpillars have certainly appeared in that vicinity, but do not seem as yet to have done any material injury. At Columbus it has also rained three days, with warm days and cold nights. From Macon we learn that it has been showery five days; there is great complaint of the rain, our telegram from that point states, and of the rotting of the partially open bolls. As the week closes there has been a favorable change in the weather. At Savannah it has rained on every day but one of the week, and at Charleston it has been sultry and wet all the time: our telegram from each of these points, however, states that the week closes with a decided improvement in the weather. Our dispatch from Augusta does not refer to any rain, but says it has been cool, and picking is progressing slowly. At Memphis and Nashville there has been no rain; the picking has progressed satisfactorily, and the condition and prospects of the crop in that vicinity are unchanged.

Mr. William P. Wright's New York Cotton Circular, which he has issued for nearly thirty years, has been discontinued this week. We only express a feeling which is very generally felt when we say that its familiar appearance will be greatly missed. It always contained, in a very convenient form, the substance of the week's information with regard to cotton, while the opinions expressed were conservative, not speculative, and, therefore, unusually reliable. We are glad to know that Mr. Wright will still continue in active business, and that he only discontinues his circular because he feels that in these times of rapid communication he can better serve his customers through the telegraph and cable.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—The demand for cloth the past week has been extremely light, and not a single sale of a round lot is reported; the quotation is, however, firm, and most holders express themselves confident of an improved demand, and better prices later on. We quote native, 16c.; Borneo, 17½@18c.; domestic, 18c.; Dundee, 1½ lbs., 18c.; 1½ lbs., 16c.; 1½ lbs., 14c. Bags are held above the views of buyers, and business is restricted; quotations are nominally 14½@15c., for 4-40s. Hemp is rather quiet, but prices are pretty steady. The sales reported since our last are as follows: 1,000 bales, to arrive in Boston, per "Imperatrice," at 13½c., gold, and 200 bales, per "John Temperly," at 13½c., gold. The market is quoted steady at 13½@14c. here. Jute is in fair demand, and sales have been made here of 300 bales at 6½c., 200 bales at 6½c., both currency, and to arrive in Boston, 1,000 bales, per "Cromwell," on private terms. Jute bags are quiet, on spot, with sales of 600 bales, per "Roslyn Castle," at 3½c., 30 days, and 1,800 bales, future shipments, 250 bales per month, on private terms.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON.—The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date of each of the two past seasons: 1871. 1870.

ONS:		1871.	1870.
Stock in Liverpool.....	bales.	467,000	487,000
Stock in London.....		105,123	32,640
Stock in Glasgow.....		150	500
Stock in Havre.....		69,610	180,630
Stock in Marseilles.....		20,918	13,000
Stock in Bremen.....		44,889	15,078
Stock rest of Continent.....		98,000	35,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....		58,000	25,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil).....		12,633	6,679
Afloat for Bremen (American).....		1,440	none
Total Indian cotton afloat for Europe*.....		715,464	432,467
Stock in United States ports.....		88,384	72,426
Stock in inland towns.....		12,304	16,684

Total..... 1,693,915 1,317,104
 *This item includes all India cotton afloat for Europe, and also all cotton

These figures indicate an *increase* in the cotton in sight to-night.

of 376,811 bales compared with the same date of 1870.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.—Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports—receipts and shipmen's for the week, and stock to-night and for the corresponding week of 1870.

—Week ending Sept. 22, 1871.—Week ending Sept. 22, 1870.—
Receipts. Shipments. Stock. Receipts. Shipments. Stock.

	Population	Number of Slaveholders	Number of Slaves	Population	Number of Slaveholders	Number of Slaves
Augusta.....	1,353	1,265	3,186	3,669	1,728	3,277
Columbus.....	473	304	1,591	1,893	1,229	2,244
Macon.....	407	228	1,970	3,442	1,992	3,390
Montgomery.....	1,083	446	2,253	2,153	1,396	2,300
Selma.....	1,050	714	1,078	1,481	1,001	2,300
Memphis.....	1,756	1,066	2,048	1,085	2,533	1,362
Nashville.....	191	277	178	136	266	1,867
	6,313	4,300	12,304	13,859	10,145	16,684

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 1,013 bales, and are to-night 4,383 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts have also been 7,546 bales less than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease since last week, the total reaching 3,644 bales, against 7,924 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1871; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1871

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Aug. 26.	Aug. 31.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.		
Liverpool.....	8,631	2,208	7,924	3,644	14,232	8,922
Other British Ports.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total to Gt. Britain	8,631	2,208	7,924	3,644	14,232	8,922
Hayre.....	...	***	...	...	...	...
Other French ports.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total French	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bremen and Hanover.....	...	***	...	...	...	...
Hamburg.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ports.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total to N. Europe.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c	***	***	***	***	***	***
All others.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Spain, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total.	8,631	2,208	7,924	3,644	14,232	8,922

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, 1871.

RECE'D TS FROM-	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELP'IA		BALTIMORE.	
	This 9 h s week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New, Orleans.	1,391	3,668	....	223	....	....	....	....
Texas.	488	913	....	....	....	....	....	....
Savannah.	992	2,156	....	2	292	292	46	46
Mobile.	453	1,047	....	....	....	....	....	....
Florida.	29	38	....	....	....	....	....	4
S'th Carolina.	1,449	1,923	....	....	....	....	....	....
N'th Carolina.	518	742	....	....	....	....	32	36
Virginia.	1,246	1,826	79	341	....	....	207	228
North'n Ports	17	110	465	857	....	....	....	....
Tennessee, &c	815	2,978	292	527	322	418	516	910
Foreign.	93	93	....	....	476	476	....	....
Total this year	7,391	15,494	836	1,953	1,060	1,310	831	1,241
Total last year	14,153	38,279	2,365	7,019	706	1,530	970	1,673

SHIPPING NEWS—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per *latest mail* returns, have reached 9,985 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York we include the manifests up to last Saturday night: Total bales.

NEW YORK	To Liverpool, per steamers Colorado, 1,065.	England, 682.
	City of Brussels, 507.	City of Baltimore, 442.
	195.	Partia, 195.
	Cuba, 188.	per ship Bridgewater, 125.
NEW ORLEANS	To Liverpool, per steamers St. Louis, 3,839.	Fire Queen, 1,978, and 3 bags seed cotton.
TEXAS	To Liverpool, per brig Hermann, 533.	5,816.

Total..... 9,982
The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form
are as follows:

are as follows:		Liverpool.	Total
New York.....		3,644	3,644
New Orleans.....		5,818	5,818
Texas.....		523	523
Total		9,085	9,085

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 113½ and 115, and the close was 114½. Foreign Exchange market is strong and higher to-day, owing to the easier condition of the gold loan market. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 108½@108½; short, 109½@109½, and Commercial, 108½@—. Freight closed at 4d. by steam and 3½d. by sail to Liverpool, 1c. gold by steam and 4c. by sail to Havre, and 4d. by steam to Hamburg.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22—4:30 P. M.—The market opened quiet and closed heavily with sales amounting to 8,000 bales, including 1,500 bales for export and 6,500 bales on speculation. The sales of the week have been 65,000 bales, of which 9,000 bales were taken for export and 11,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 467,000 bales, of which 207,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 550,000 bales, of which 58,000 bales are American.

	Sept. 1.	Sept. 8.	Sept. 15.	Sept. 22.
Total sales.....	124,000	119,000	77,000	65,000
Sales for export.....	11,000	10,000	9,000	9,000
Sales on speculation.....	92,000	91,000	49,000	46,000
Total stocks.....	561,000	521,000	494,000	466,000
Stock of American.....	249,000	231,000	222,000	207,000
Total afloat.....	488,000	509,000	544,000	550,000
American afloat.....	67,000	58,000	51,000	58,000

The following table will show the daily closing prices of cotton for the week.						
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid.	Uplands. 9%@...	9%@...	9%@...	9%@9%	9%@9%	9%@9%
"	Orleans. 9%@9%	9%@...	9%@...	9%@9%	9%@9%	9%@9%

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—The following are the prices of American

cotton compared with those of last year:						Same date 1870-			
	Fair &			Mid. Fair.			Good		
	Ord. & Mid.	G'd fair	G'd & fair	Mid. G. Ord. L.M.D.	G. Mid.	M. F.	Mid.	G. Mid.	M. J.
Sea Island.....	22	29	36	42	48	15	18	26	
Stained.....	11	18	23	25	38	15	18	26	
Upland.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Mobile.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 5-1/2	9 9-1/2	9 7/8	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
N. Orleans & Texas	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 7-1/2	9 1/2	10	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	10

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RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 16, 1871.

At	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York.....	53,587	918,671	604,195	303,115	11,500	55,720
Boston.....	57,336	8,514	70,500	65,725	14,275	.....
Portland.....	10,635	.....	46,300	680	332	.....
Montreal.....	10,283	257,801	73,025	420	.....	.....
*Philadelphia.....	16,393	97,801	123,025	75,420	4,000	.....
Baltimore.....	25,641	88,000	52,000	28,000	.....	2,050
New Orleans.....	11,931	.....	20,202	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	208,306	1,370,787	979,283	493,542	30,107	57,770
Week ending Sept. 9.....	259,318	1,591,933	1,004,737	576,639	41,312	18,407
Week ending Sept. 2.....	264,815	1,358,334	1,193,203	673,284	12,400	58,087
Week ending Aug. 26.....	220,989	1,368,973	1,444,701	1,102,458	10,100	52,550
Week ending Aug. 19.....	178,884	1,016,447	1,500,498	1,360,965	4,635	46,702
Week ending Aug. 12.....	182,000	875,033	1,804,673	751,545	12,477	78,548
Week ending Aug. 5.....	204,458	888,217	1,803,012	849,102	8,650	22,090

* Estimated.

And since Jan. 1 (excluding New Orleans from Jan. 1 to March 4, inclusive), 1871:

Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.	Total
5,960,817	23,897,103	30,768,141	12,298,073	458,386	504,368	.....
Total Grain.....	.....	.....	bushels.	67,891,071	.....	.....

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation, and the amount in transit by rail and on lakes and on New York canals, Sept. 16, 1871:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Total
In store at New York.....	468,483	3,429,301	900,197	14,829	.....
In store at Albany.....	23,000	109,000	37,000	17,000	.....
In store at Buffalo.....	32,000	214,000	100,000	50,000	.....
In store at Chicago.....	1,47,973	1,450,331	1,314,866	424,730	.....
In store at Milwaukee.....	460,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
In store at Duluth.....	49,468	.....	.....	.....	.....
In store at Toledo.....	369,908	155,097	450,449	1,033	.....
In store at Detroit.....	315,681	22,989	37,552	3,311	.....
In store at Oswego.....	250,000	70,000	25,000	30,000	.....
In store at St. Louis.....	492,040	32,342	125,072	26,887	.....
In store at Boston.....	13,048	106,856	250,609	30,135	.....
In store at Toronto.....	20,496	10,554	34,534	33,699	.....
In store at Montreal.....	190,284	87,422	90,000	18,000	.....
In store at Philadelphia.....	80,000	76,000	70,000	6,000	.....
In store at Baltimore.....	75,000	65,000	72,000	3,000	.....
Amount on New York canals.....	1,329,233	1,367,561	578,229	148,971	.....
Rail shipments for week.....	74,106	71,958	80,468	105,175	.....
Afloat on lakes.....	1,300,227	877,938	567,914	165,295	.....
Total in store and in transit.....	8,167,711	8,156,947	4,834,071	1,077,595	.....
"	Sep. 9, '71	6,892,024	8,750,390	5,004,792	1,102,659
"	Sep. 17, '71	7,285,362	3,234,038	4,514,213	1,630,652
"	Sep. 2, '71	6,317,439	8,357,700	4,053,864	643,490
"	Sep. 26, '71	8,482,719	7,506,904	2,833,518	457,320
"	Sep. 19, '71	4,459,071	7,540,664	1,862,870	364,108
"	Sep. 12, '71	4,575,503	8,158,466	1,773,363	221,323

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1871.

The volume of business has been growing somewhat smaller for a week or two, and for the period now under review, there was at times a tone of considerable dullness. This, however, is natural, and indeed expected after such large movements as we have been called upon to record lately, as most jobbers have become fully stocked, and require time to distribute and realize before again appearing in the market. In one or two cases, however, the inactivity may be traced in a great measure to the almost exhausted supplies in first hands, and the extreme rates insisted upon by owners of what little stock remains of a desirable character. The attendance of buyers from the interior does not greatly increase, but a few new faces are to be seen every day or two, and the direct purchases made, together with the mail orders, keep a very good consumptive outlet open. The fluctuations in gold have interfered with business to some extent.

The entries direct for consumption, and the withdrawals from bond, showing together the total thrown on the market for the week, were as follows:

Tea, black.....	6,523 pkgs.	Laguayra	1,167 bgs.	Sugar, Brazil.....	3,717 bags.
Green.....	7,263 pkgs.	Other.....	2,129 bgs.	Manila, &c.,	3,999 bds.
Java.....	2,012 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba.....	16,933 bgs.	Myersburg, &c.,	748 bds.
Various.....	2,110 pkgs.	Other.....	5,7 bgs.	Pork, Rico, &c.,	531 bds.
Coffee, Rio.....	13,937 bags.	Porto Rico.....	617 bds.	Demerara.....	510 bds.
Java.....	8,214 mats.	Other.....	2,128 bds.	Other.....	961 bds.
Maracaibo.....	1,305 bags.	"	"	"	"

Imports this week have included 15,793 bags Rio, 12,263 mats Java, and 6,207 bags of other kinds of coffee; 8,808 boxes and 3,968 hds. of sugar, and 1,310 hds. of molasses.

The stocks in New York at date, and imports at the five leading ports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

	Stocks in New York at date	Imports at leading ports since January 1, 1871	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Tea.....	lbs.	.....	36,890	51	53,052	758
Tea (Indirect import).....	pkgs.	.....	6,144	4,932	.....	.....
Coffee, Rio.....	bags.	57,295	1,095,510	955	68	.....
Coffee, other.....	bags.	25,610	42,817	381,762	297,0	.....
Sugar.....	bags.	10,891	10,107	34,712	31,524	.....
Sugar.....	hds.	61,10	72,058	565,67	515,024	.....
Sugar.....	bags.	311,636	50,777	999,119	598,675	.....
Molasses.....	hds.	14,112	24,357	266,153	210,81	.....

TEA.

There has been no great amount of animation noticeable on this market, and indeed, if anything, dealers in many cases seem to be rather disappointed at the slow movement of buyers, though a fair offering at auction has undoubtedly had the usual effect to partially check business. Still, we do not discover that there has been any decided loss of tone on the various desirable grades, holders asking full former prices in nearly every instance, and though keeping all

outlets supplied, failing to develop more than an ordinary amount of anxiety to realize. Pretty much all styles of Green are very firm; Oolongs are well sustained, and medium Japans favor the seller, but we hear a few complaints of the difficulty of working off fine Japans at the rates owners think they should command. There has been about ten thousand more packages Tea received at this port since January 1st than for the corresponding period last year, and with the lots now about due, a fair aggregate supply is available at present, though the assortment could be improved somewhat. Sales of 800 pkgs. Green, and 2,400 do. Oolong. The public sale did not result quite as satisfactorily as hoped for. It was thought that the prices obtained would fix the market for new Japans, and this drew a large and interested attendance of the trade. The opening was a little spirited and pretty full values realized, but a free withdrawal of parcels soon commenced and buyers becoming discouraged the close was tame and doubtful, and no positive result, as far as the general market was concerned, arrived at.

There have been no imports this week. The receipts indirectly have been 3,561 pkgs. by steamer and 2,483 by rail overland.

The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States (not including San Francisco), from January 1 to date, in 1871 and 1870:

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
1871.....	15,824	55	13,753	9,297,288
1870.....	13,243	89	13,753	8,935,738

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Aspinwall, have been 61,744 pkgs. since January 1, against 48,932 last year.

COFFEE.

We have again to record a dull and somewhat uninteresting general market, without, however, any perceptible loss of strength. Indeed, the extreme firmness of prices in many cases tends largely to check business, as the owners of desirable parcels have the reduced stock so well in hand that they feel no hesitation in naming a value on their goods exceeding anything yet asked, and virtually withdrawing samples for the present. Jobbers have sold out supplies to some extent, and could again add to their assortment advantageously, but as they are forced to operate at the moment in view of the slightly modified character of the jobbing inquiry, and prefer holding off to take the chances on a more favorable condition of affairs, when purchases become necessary. Interior buyers have as a rule seemed to feel that caution was necessary on all their movements, but a few have found it possible to calculate a very fair margin on currency prices in view of the advance in gold. Brazils have continued in small supply, the stock here being under control and owners determined not to offer except at the very highest figures ruling, even in some cases where the assortment is very poor and could hardly be made to attract attention except on a bare market. Prices show no further variation, and the position may simply be called firm. The regular Rio Janeiro steamer arrived during the week with 10,000 bags, but no further news calculated to affect the market, the mails merely containing details of previous telegrams. Java sells fairly, and commands full former rates, with holders speaking confidently of a still further advance, in view of the control of all the stock here and to arrive. West India goods have been rather dull, but quite firm for all kinds, with a probability that a better assortment would have attracted more demand, though buyers move with caution. Sales reported of 24,176 bags Rio, (part taken some time ago on speculation), 622 bags Ceylon, 1,318 bags Mexican, 725 mats Java, and 600 bags St. Domingo, shipped to Antwerp from first hands. At the close there is a sudden gain of tone to the market for Brazils, owing to more favorable telegrams from Rio Janeiro, announcing a considerable increase on the cost of cargoes laid down here. Holders have advanced prices 1/4c per lb. gold, on all except prime grades and further withdrawn samples, while buyers show much more anxiety to realize.

Imports of Rio this week have included 10,193 bags per steamer "Merrimack," and 5,600 bags per "Mina." Of other sorts the imports have included 12,986 mats Java per "Alexander," 277 do. do. per "Albura," 5,582 bags L. Guayra per "John Boulton," 200 bags St. Domingo per "Oliver Cutts," and 425 bags of sundries.

The stock of Rio Sept. 21, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Mobile.	Savannah.	Gainesville.	Total.
In Bags.	46,589	.....	16,812	....	4,172	3,000	20,573	.....
Stock.	57,296	.....	27,76	....	2,500	87,582	.....	.....
Same date 1871.	48,271	14,808	4,9,716	123,552	43,16	14,000	1,083,762	.....
Imports.	"	499,707	332,193	91,53	20,802	11,712	955,665	.....
" in 1870.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Sept. 21, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	N. Orls.	Total.	
In bags.	101,609	50,992	1,962	.....	.....	.....
Java and Singapore.	7,330	9,006	1,030	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon.	4,048	59,167	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maracaibo.....	5,582	3,086	16,816	.....	.....	.....
Laguayra.....	3,582	3,086	16,816	.....	.....	.....
St. Domingo.....	37,081	4,970	723	1,811	7,339	.....
Other.	7,730	53,139	2,023	.....	.....	.....
Total.	25,610	293,629	57,990	20,560	1,811	7,772	381,762
Same time, 1870.	42,877	223,745	60,063	5,452	4,109	1,646	297,030

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. [†] Also 16,337 mats.

SUGAR.

In a general way the position on Raws remains much the same as noted from week to week for some time past, and we have nothing of a very exciting character to advise. Buyers will not take more stock than they can see an early use for, and postpone operations until actual necessity compels purchases and holders finding their supplies comparatively moderate and easy to carry, with no immediate additions of magnitude probable, are indifferent, and offer anything really desirable continue to insist upon extreme figures, and offer goods with moderation. During the early portion of the past week the demand from all quarters was extremely moderate, and with the ruling dull tone there was an appearance of weakness, a few of the common sorts, in odd lots, even selling at a slight decline. The supply available, however, at no time proved very large; sellers seemed to feel confident of an improved demand at an early day, and their expectations were subsequently partly realized, the increasing wants of refiners sending them into the market to secure stock. With the better demand came a natural stiffening up of values, and the firmness was further increased by the upward turn on gold. The grocery styles have not been much sought after, and varied but little in value, though, if anything, are not as firm as refining grades. Latterly the general feeling has again become somewhat tame, gold falling off, and the demand not proving as continuous as anticipated, but holders are not greatly inclined to accept concessions, especially on refining stock. Refined has shown some irregularity, with no great gain for either buyer or seller, the market, however closing with a show

of steadiness. The sales of Raw embrace 2,600 hds. Cuba, 937 hds. Porto Rico, 687 hds. Martinique, 80 hds. St. Croix, 71 hds. Demerara, 52 hds. Guadaloupe, 252 hds. Scotch refined, 128 bags, 14 boxes Laguayra, 4,675 boxes Havana, 1,100 bags Bahia, and 1,647 hds. Melado.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Sept. 21, were as follows:

Cuba.	Cuba.	P. Rico.	Other	Brazil.	Manila, &c.	elado
bxs.	hds.	bxs.	hds.	bags.	bags.	hds.
Imports this week	8,568	1,182	816	1,910		40
" since Jan. 1	27,671	29,509	33,038	41,361	56,359	57,793
" same time	70,230	8,353	21,137	21,604	65,534	277,183
Stock in first hands	37,880		6,157		341,866	7,262
Same time 1870	105,405		72,033		500,727	523
" " 1869	116,260		103,312		132,438	907

MOLASSES.

The market is without any decided improvement on foreign styles, but still appears to have partially lost the previous air of general depression, and to be rather inclining toward a steadier position for the upper grades, with some slight indications that even the inferior sorts are not entirely without friends. Grocers have been looking around, and now and then bought some little stock, the distilling styles have received some attention in bond, and refiners were calling for boiling cargoes, and willing to operate with some show of life on desirable stock. Quotations on the general range remain about as before, but are less of a nominal nature. Domestic stock is in an improved condition as compared with the Summer months, and sellers have a fair advantage. The great bulk of the common and inferior lots are now sold off, reducing the supply some two thousand bbls. since the first of the month, and the cooler weather bringing a better demand, business moves with quite a show of life, and extreme prices can be obtained for any thing really desirable. Holders, however, meet most full bids, as there is still a little too much stock on hand to permit of a decided demand for an advance. About 60c. is the top price for choice, but fancy lots have sold at 20c. per gallon higher. Syrups of all grade in very good demand, and firm. Sugar-house molasses has sold well, the stock is reduced, and prices are firmer at 18c. in hds., and 22c. in bbls. We note sales of 276 hds. Cuba Muscovado, 481 hds. Porto Rico, and 946 bbls. New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Sept. 21, were as follows:

Cuba.	P. Rico.	Demerara	Other	N. O.
bxs.	hds.	bxs.	hds.	bbls.
Imports this week	413	891	60	
" since Jan. 1	15,317	81,501	2,719	16,835
" same time 1870	75,366	24,185	4,596	14,102
Stock in first hands	2,231	7,423	5,659	5,000
" " same time '70	14,539	3,231	3,837	....
" " same time '69	8,833	719	4,602	....

Stock in first hands

Imports of Sugar & Molasses at leading ports since Jan. 1.

The imports of sugar (including Melado), and of Molasses at the leading ports from January 1, 1871, to date, have been as follows:

Boxes	Sugar.	Molasses.
	Bags.	Hds.
1870.	1870.	1870.
New York.....	27,741 239,825	9,032 35,571
Boston.....	24,102 39,651	73,558 79,391
Philadelphia.....	25,757 24,431	59,189 59,357
Baltimore.....	35,191 41,913	100,218 90,381
New Orleans.....	31,407 21,409	9,639 5,035
Total.....	396,931 317,225	365,637 533,924

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hds.

SPICES.

There is really nothing of any general interest to report on this market except to record a continued firm and uniform tone on all the leading grades, and an indifference on the part of holders about operating. The stocks are so well concentrated, and so completely under control, with little or no danger of additions coming to hand to interfere, that holders feel the position to be all their own, and confidently assert that a further advance in prices, even beyond some of the present asking rates, is only a question of time. Nutmegs, Mace, Pepper, and Cassia all rule very stiff, and quotations in some cases are a trifle higher. From store the sales are very fair and quite general, Jobbers reporting business as fully up to an average, and orders still coming to hand, while the prices obtained are in all cases full, and the position throughout showing much strength and uniformity.

FRUITS, &c.

The market for Layer Raisins the past week has been less active, but they are not less firmly held. The stock now is pretty well reduced of good quality, and no new of account expected to arrive within the next month. Prices rule steady, with sales of choice old at \$3 and new at \$4 per box. Currants have met with a good demand, but the old crop are still freely offered and barely steady in price; the transactions on the spot are at 75c. to 77c., and to arrive, on private terms. Sardines are in steady, active demand and firmer, though even at the advance they cannot be imported from France at a profit. The market there is reported advancing with a small catch. Citron is very firm and in good demand with an upward tendency. Turkish Prunes are more quiet than any other article on our list, but a fair jobbing demand is also reported though at easy prices. Nuts are in fair demand, and generally prices are very strong.

The demand for Foreign Green is limited, to small lots of Lemons, from store at \$8 to \$8 50 per box. Coconuts are firm and scarce. Cartagena jobbing at \$60 per thousand; other kinds nearly out of market. Aspinwall bananas are selling at \$2 to \$4 per bunch.

Domestic Dried are more active for Apples, and full sales have been made for export to Germany notwithstanding the high rates of freight now ruling. The supply of prime new quarters is small, and these are in demand. The crop accounts from the West are favorable, but the trade are of the opinion that with a short Southern crop, and a good demand for export, prices will rule very high during the winter. Pared Peaches are in fair, steady demand, and firm for choice quality. Unpared are not coming in as yet very freely, and rule strong with a fair demand. Blackberries are held higher, though we hear of no advance being paid. Cherries are scarce and higher. Plums very firm. Peanuts are in steady though rather limited demand. The stock is not large, but the smaller holders are free sellers.

Domestic Green Apples are in good supply and moderately cheap; sales of best at \$3 50 to \$4 per bbl. Pears are in good supply and sell fairly if prime. Bartletts, \$1 20 to \$1 50, and Duchess, \$9 to \$10 per bbl.

Grapes are abundant and dull, the finest will bring only 12c. per lb., while fair sell down to 6 to 7c. per lb. Peaches are about through coming in, a few

choice whites sell at \$4 to \$4 50 per basket. Plums are firm and not plenty, though not active; sales at \$9 to \$13 per bbl., as to quality.

ADVICES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

Tea.—From the circular of Messrs. Olyphant & Co., we learn from Shanghai, Aug. 3, that the finest quality of "Pingsuys" have been in good demand, and at higher prices, medium grades remaining about the same. Settlements sum up 16,052 half chests for the fortnight.

Foochow.—The transactions in Oolongs were only about 2,200 half chests, but holders were still firm; the fine lines of teas coming in were at the time not shown on the market.

AMOY.—The brisk inquiry which had been ruling was checked by all the vessels on the berth being filled, and a decline of \$2 to \$2 50 per picul was now quoted, although settlements were still in excess of receipts, and no stock of Oolongs on hand; total contracts were 81,520 half chests.

YOKOHAMA.—Large transactions have taken place, and a slight concession in prices of good medium tea is now quoted. Choice kinds are very firm and in no stock.

SEASON 1871-72—VESSELS SAILED AT LATEST DATES.

Date.	Vessel.	From	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
July 17.....	Sir Lancelot.....	Foochow.....	1,019,139	13,417		1,032,536
" 21.....	Ardentiny.....	Amoy.....	400,774			400,774
" 22.....	Sir Harry Parkes.....	Hong Kong.....	11,000	11,500		22,500
" 23.....		Amoy.....	87,791			87,791
Aug. 19.....	S. Wm. Miller.....	Amoy.....	630,313			630,313
" 19.....	Inverary.....	Yokohama.....			324,149	324,149

Rio Coffee.—The regular American mail brings market reports dating Aug. 25, 1871. The transactions for two preceding days amounted to 25,700 bags, in most cases holders obtaining their asking price, and at the close quotations were again raised about 100 rs. Total sales since July 25 were:

For United States..... bags, 129,200
For Europe..... 90,500

Stock consisted of about 90,000 bags; daily receipts averaged 8,000 bags. Freight had been very active during the month; rates had advanced fully 15s. per ton, and there were no small vessels to charter, and but few of larger tonnage; the market therefore closed very firm.

Vessels sailed since July 25..... bags, 78,891

" cleared and ready..... 23,700

" loading or about to load..... 2,300

Messrs. Wright & Co.'s telegram, dated Rio de Janeiro, September 3, 1871, states:

Sales of Coffee for United States since 23d ult. bags, 43,000

Shipments of Coffee to United States..... 51,000

Loading for United States..... 39,000

Stock at date..... 65,000

Fx hange, 20/4.

Average clearance of Coffee for three months, 96,000 bags.

PRICES CURRENT.

The Following are Ruling Quotations in First Hands On the Purchase of Small Lots Prices are a Fraction Higher.

Tea.

Duty paid—		Duty paid—	
Hyson, Common to fair	40	55	55
do Superior to fine	60	75	60
do Ex. fine to best	60	75	75
Young Hyson, Com. to fair	40	55	45
do Super. to fine	60	90	60
do Ex. fine to finest	60	100	75
Gunp. & Imp., Com. to fair	58	70	55
do Super. to fine	58	90	65
do Ex. fine to finest	10	61 45	75
Hysk. & Tw. C. to fair	20	40	20
do Super. to fine	45	50	45

Native Ceylon.....		Maracaibo.....	
do good	16	16	16
do.....	16	16	16
do fair	13	15	16
do ordinary.....	15	15	15
Jaya, mats and bags.....	gold. 21	22	23
Brown.....	22	23	23

Coffee.

Cuba, inf. to com. refining.....		Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 19 to 20.....	
do fair to good refining.....	5 1/2 @ 9	Hav'a, Box, white.....	12 1/2 @ 13
do prime.....	5 1/2 @ 10	Porto Rico, refining grades.....	8 1/2 @ 11
do good to good grocery.....	5 1/2 @ 10	do grocery grades.....	8 1/2 @ 11
do pr. to choice grocery.....	10 1/2 @ 10	Brazil, bags.....	8 1/2 @ 9
do pr. to choice hds. & bxs.	10 1/2 @ 10	Manila, bags.....	7 1/2 @ 9
Melado.....	4 1/2 @ 7	White Sugars, A.....	12 1/2 @ 12
do mo.asses.....	4 1/2 @ 9	do do B.....	12 1/2 @ 12
Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 7 to 9.....	8 1/2 @ 9	do do extra C.....	12 1/2 @ 12
do do do 10 to 12.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Yellow sugars.....	12 1/2 @ 12
do do do 13 to 15.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Crushed and granulated.....	12 1/2 @ 12
do do do 16 to 18.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	Powdered.....	12 1/2 @ 12

Molasses.

New Orleans new.....	gall. 40	Cuba Clayed.....	34
Porto Rico.....	38 @ 58	Cuba centrifugal.....	31
Cuba Muscovado.....	37 @ 45	English Islands.....	35

Rice.

Rangoon, dressed, gold in bond 3 1/4 @ 3 1/4	Carolina.....	8
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Spices.

Cassia, in cases.....	gold. 50	Pepper, in bond.....	(gold) 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Cassia, in mats.....	36	do	12 1/2 @ 13
do	36	do	12 1/2 @ 13
Ginger, Race and Af (gold) 10 1/2 @ 11	10 1/2 @ 10	Pimento, Jamaica.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Mace.....	11 1/2 @ 10	do in bond.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Nutmegs casks.....	57 1/2 @ 100	Cloves.....	11 1/2 @ 12
do cases Penang.....	57 1/2 @ 100	do	11 1/2 @ 12

Fruits and Nuts.

Raisins, Seepress, new 5 mat. 50	5 1/2	Brazil Nuts.....	9
do Layer, 1870, 20 box	2 90 @ 300	Filberts, Sicily.....	10 1/2 @ 11
do Sultana, 20 box	18 @ 19	do Barcelona.....	9 1/2 @ 10
do Valencia, 20 box	18 @ 19	African Peppercorns.....	11 1/2 @ 12
do	18 @ 19	White Pepper.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Currants, new.....	5 1/2 @ 25	Macaroni, Italian.....	13 1/2 @ 15
Citron, Leghorn (new).....	47 @ 8	Fire Crack best No 1 1/2 box.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Prunes, French.....	12 @ 13	Apples, State.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Prunes.....	7 1/2 @ 8	do Western.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Dates.....	16 @ 20	do Southern, common.....	7 1/2 @ 8
do Smyrna.....	13 @ 21	do prime.....	7 1/2 @ 9
Cherries German.....	7 @ 7 1/2	do sliced.....	7 1/2 @ 9
Canton Ginger, case.....	9 00 @ 2	Peaches, pared.....	15 @ 18
Almonds, Languedoc.....	17 @ 17 1/2	do unpared, qrs & hlyv.....	6 1/2 @ 9
do Tarragona.....	17 @ 17 1/2	Blackberries.....	8 1/2 @ 9
do Valencia.....	17 @ 17 1/2	do pitted.....	10 1/2 @ 11
do Sicily, soft shell.....	15 @ 17 1/2	Pecan Nuts, P. N......	18 @ 22
do Shelled, Sicily.....	32 @ 34	Hickory Nuts, P. bush.....	18 @ 22
do paper shell.....	29 @ 30	Peanuts, Vag'd to fney do.....	2 50 @ 25
Sardines.....	83 @ 94	do com. to fair do.....	1 75 @ 25
Sardines.....	83 @ 94	do Wil. g'd to best do.....	6 @ 6

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum.....	2 1/2 @ 5	Sic. Licorice.....	15
Bi-Carb., Soda (Eng.).....			

September 23, 1871.]

THE CHRONICLE

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THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Sept. 22, 1871.

The turning point in the trade has undoubtedly been past, as the business of the current week has shown a considerable falling off from that of the two preceding weeks. There is a much better demand than was reported at the corresponding period of last year, and the aggregate movements continue heavy, but the trade is perceptibly in the decrease. Some second orders are already coming in from dealers in the Western States, who have placed considerable amounts of their earlier purchases, and are now coming in for goods to replenish stocks. The cool weather is very favorable for the distribution of Fall fabrics, and a steady "sorting up" trade is looked for throughout the season. The ready distribution of Fall fabrics will also have the effect of increasing the sales for the Winter's trade, and present indications are, therefore, favorable for a thoroughly prosperous season. Dealers have reaped good profits on their sales thus far, and the manufacturers of heavy woolens appear to be the only class who have not found the season a profitable one. The high cost of wool and comparative cheapness of goods have prevented them from realizing much profit, and with the goods market heavy and wool tending upward, the outlook for them is anything but encouraging. Many classes of goods made from wool at its present cost are selling at a loss, and manufacturers seem almost inclined to close their mills until goods can be placed at better prices or wool reduced.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The market for all classes of cotton fabrics remains firm, with a tendency toward higher prices on some goods. The demand continues good, and the sales from first hands were rather more liberal at the opening of the week, as the previous trade had broken jobbers' stocks and necessitated a general replenishment. Brown cottons below 12½ are selling well, and the stock is light, with buoyant tone on fine grades in consequence. Standards are not so active, and prices are not fully sustained, but no concession appears to be obtainable. The print market has ruled firm throughout the week, but it was not generally supposed that an advance would be established on standards so long as the agents for Cochechos did not take the lead. On Thursday the agents for Manchesters took the initiative, and advanced their goods to 12c., at which price sales continued active. Cloths are held at 8c. for spot goods, and some manufacturers have paid that price, it is said. This, with the cash discounts, would prevent them from realizing any profit on their goods at 11c. Colored cottons are in fair request, and prices remain firm, without notable change. Canton flannels are in good demand, and quotations are well sustained.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—There is a fair inquiry for all of the lighter styles of woolen goods. Flannels have sold freely with jobbers and a fair business is reported in first hands in goods to replenish stocks. Blankets sell fairly at full figures, and the distribution of these goods thus far this season has been unusually large. Cassimeres are in good request in the lower grades and are held at full prices. Anything selling above \$1 is not so much inquired for and agents are accepting concessions on sales of considerable amounts. Cloths and overcoatings sell well, with light stocks in first hands and a good degree of firmness in quotations. Hosiery jobs well but is not meeting very liberal sale from first-hands. The heavy qualities are more in demand at the moment, as dealers are stocking up for the late trade, and the majority of buyers are from the sections using the heaviest goods.

FOREIGN GOODS.—The condition of the market affords us but little new or interesting to note, inasmuch as trade remains fairly active with both jobbers and importers, and values are sustained with a good degree of firmness. The foreign advices are of a firm tone, but the season is so far advanced that they have little effect upon goods now in this market, excepting those of a staple character. Alpacas are selling well in all of the more popular makes. These goods are all held at firm prices, and are likely to be so long as yarns continue at their present rates. Fancy dress goods sell freely and the supply is already well reduced. Silks job more freely, with some complaint of a scarcity of low priced blacks. Linens are dull but remain firm on the strength of advices from abroad to the effect that yarns have advanced 7 per cent. within a week.

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture, our prices quoted being those of leading Jobbers:

Brown Sheetings and Shirts.—are in good request, with much firmness in prices on all but the standard grades. Quotations remain without important change, as follows: Amoskeag A 36 13 B 36 12½, Atlantic A 36 13½, do D 36 12, do H 36 13, Appleton A 34 13½, Augusta 36 12, do 30 10½, Bedford R 30 9, Boott O 34 11, Commonwealth O 27 6½, Grafton A 27 8½ Great Falls M 36 11½, do S 38 11, Indian Head 36 13½, do 30 11½, Indian Orchard A 40 14, do C 37 12½, Laconia O 39 13, do B 37 12, Lawrence A 36 11½, Lyman O 36 11½, E 34 13, Medford 36 12½, Nashua fine O 38 12½, do R 36 13½, do E 40 15-15½, Newmarket A 36 12, Pacific extra 36 13, do L 36 12½, Pepperell 7-4 25, do

8-4 —, do 9-4 —, do 10-4 34½-37½, do 11-4 39½-42½, Pepperell E fine 39 13½, do R 36 12½, Pocasset F 30 9½, Saranac fine O 38 12, do R 36 13½, Stark A 36 13, Swift River 36 10½, Tiger 27 9.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—find steady sale in sufficient amounts to keep stocks well under control. The following remain the prices for the principal brands: Amoskeag 46 16½-17 do 42½-16, do A 36 14½-15, Androscoggin L 36 16½-17, Arkwright WT 36 12, Ballou & Son 36 14, Bartletts 36 15½, do 38 13½, Bates XX 36 18, Blackstone AA 36 15, Boott B 36 15 do O 30 11½, do R 26 9½, Clarke 36 18, Dwight D 40 18½, Ellerton 10-4 —, Fruit of the Loom 36 17, Globe 27 7½, Gold Medal 36 14, Great Falls Q 36 15½-16½, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 16, Hope 36 14, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 17, Masonville 36 17½, Newmarket C 36 18½, New York Mills 36 21, Pepperell 6-4 25, do 10-4 29½-42½, Tuscarora XX 36 17½, Utica 5-4 27½, do 6-4 35, do 9-4 50 do 10-4 55, Waltham X 38 12, do 42 16, do 6-4 24½-25, do 8-4 29½-30 do 9-4 34½-35, do 10-4 39½-40, Wamsutta 36 20.

PRINTING CLOTHS.—are firm at 7½c. @ 8c. for goods on the spot, and 7½c. @ 7½c. for January to April deliveries.

Prints.—are in good demand, with prices higher in some instances, as will be seen by the annexed quotations: American 11½, Albion solid 11, Allens 11½, do pink 12, do purples 11½, Arnolds 9½, Atlantic —, Dunell's 11½, Hamilton 11½, London mourning 11, Mallory pink 12 do purples 11½, Manchester 12, Merrimac D dk. 11½, do W pink and purple 13, do W fancy —, Oriental shirtings 10½, Pacific 11½, Richmond's 11½, Simpson Mourning 11, Sprague's pink 12, do blue and white 11½, do shirtings —, Wamsutta 8½.

CANTON FLANNELS.—Brown—Tremont H 12½, do T 15½, do A 16½, do Y 17½, do X 19, do XX 22, do XXX 24½, Everett XX 18, Nashua A 15, do XX 22, Arlington 14½, Eureka 14, Ellerton P 17½, do H 25, do N 22, do O 19. Bleached—Tremont H 14, do T 16½, do A 17½, do Y 18½, do X 21, do XX 23½, do XXX 25, Everett 19½, Salmon Falls 17½, Pemberton Y 19, Ellerton P 19, do N 24, do O 21, do NN 27, do WH 31.

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 28, do 50 21, do 12 26½, do 10 21, do 8 16, do 11 22, do 15 27½, Cumberland 12½, Jos. Greene 55 15½, do 65 18 Kennebeck 20, Lanark No. 2 9½, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 1 29.

DENIM.—Amoskeag 25, Bedford 14½, Beaver Cr. AA 20, Columbian heavy 24, Haymarket Bro. 13½, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 22, do BB 20.

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 18½, Androscoggin Sat. 15-15½, Bates 10, Everett 11½, Indian Orchard Imp. 12½, Laconia 13½, Newmarket 18.

COTTON BAGS.—American \$32 50, Great Falls A \$32 50, Lewiston \$33 00, Ontario A \$35 00, Stark A \$37 50.

BROWN DRILLS.—Appleton 14½, Amoskeag 14½, Augusta 14, Pacific 14, Pepperell 14-14½, Stark A 14.

STRIPES.—Albany —, Amgodoa 12½, American 12-13, Amoskeag 18-19, Hamilton 18-19, Haymarket 11, Sheridan A 11, do G 10½, Uncasville A 12½-13, Whittenton A 16.

TICKINGS.—Albany —, Amoskeag ACA 29½-30, do A 24½-25, do B 20½-21, do C 18½-19, do D 17, Blackstone River 14½, Conestoga extra 32 21½-22, do 36 24½-25, Cordis AAA 24, do ACE 27, Hamilton 20-21, Swift River 11½, Thorndike A 14, Whittenton XXX 27½, York 30 22½.

GINGHAM.—Clyde 11½, Earleton extra —, Glasgow 13, Gloucester 12, Hadley —, Hampden —, Hartford 12, Lancaster 15, Lancashire —, Pequa 12½, Park Mills 14.

MOUSSLINE DELAINES.—Pacific 20, Hamilton 20, Pacific Mills armures 20, do Imperial reps 25, do aniline 22, do plain assoried colored armures 18, do do Orientals 18, do do alpacas 21, do do corded do 22½.

CARPETS.—Lowell Company's ingrain are quoted at \$1 30 for extra soper 2 mos. credit or less 2 per cent 10 days, \$1 55 for super 3-ply and \$1 62½ for extra 3-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 15 for medium superfine, \$1 30 for superfine, \$1 55 for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 62½ for extra three-ply; Brussels \$2 00 for 3 fr., \$2 10 for 4 fr., and \$2 20 for 5 fr.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Sept. 21, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1870 and 1869 have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 21, 1871.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
	Pkgs. Value	Pkgs. Value	Pkgs. Value
Manufacturers of wool...	\$74 \$343,818	1,920 \$7,656	2,424 \$1,074,577
do cotton...	652 192,124	1,276 343,966	1,554 443,955
do silk...	425 352,650	729 665,020	1,073 763,492
do flax...	1,052 170,182	1,300 228,575	2,376 368,351
Miscellaneous dry goods	366 114,963	688 232,677	778 272,781
Total.....	3,339 \$1,173,737	5,930 \$2,226,814	8,305 \$2,925,186

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufacturers of wool...	1,298	\$439,872	833	\$308,061	1,140	\$442,862
do cotton...	293	84,126	296	82,409	386	115,637
do silk...	146	207,264	142	156,530	210	315,495
do flax...	338	89,942	483	108,221	320	83,394
Miscellaneous dry goods	251	23,441	445	13,729	600	21,852

Total..... 2,346 \$893,645 2,262 \$669,340 2,665 \$979,40

Add ent'd for consu'ptn 3,359 1,173,737 5,930 2,226,814 8,205 2,925,186

Total th'n upon m'rkt. 5,705 \$2,057,382 8,132 \$2,596,154 10,870 \$3,904,996

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufacturers of wool...	477	\$167,954	520	\$193,099	602	\$259,157
do cotton...	197	58,550	237	59,151	214	61,594
do silk...	82	128,585	176	206,970	113	149,210
do flax...	865	112,575	343	72,339	384	65,107

Total..... 1,672 \$477,191 1,325 \$555,704 1,915 \$552,788

Add ent'd for consu'ptn 3,359 1,173,737 5,930 2,226,814 8,205 2,925,186

Total entered at the port 5,031 \$1,650,998 7,255 \$3,782,518 9,958 \$3,477,944

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STATIONS.	MILES.	GO'S. SOUTH.	GO'S. NORTH.
NEW YORK.	0	Lv. 9:30 p.m.	Ar. 6:15 A.M.
WASHINGTON.	228	" 6:55 p.m.	" 9:00 p.m.
GORDONSVILLE.	324	" 12:55 p.m.	" 12:45 p.m.
BRISTOL.	610	" 6:00 a.m.	" 7:28 p.m.
KNOXVILLE.	741	" 1:14 p.m.	" 11:30 a.m.
CLEVELAND.	800	" 5:55 p.m.	" 1:27 a.m.
MOORESVILLE.	850	" 5:45 p.m.	" 4:45 a.m.
NASHVILLE.	1001	Ar. 5:00 a.m.	" 6:00 a.m.
CORINTH.	1066	Lv. 9:00 a.m.	" 5:44 p.m.
GRAND JUNCT. ON 107.	1152	" 11:55 a.m.	" 8:30 p.m.
MEMPHIS.	1152	" 2:55 p.m.	" 12:15 p.m.
J. JACKSON.	13,913	Lv. 1:45 p.m.	" 4:25 a.m.
ATLANTA.	14,085	" 4:00 p.m.	" 7:25 a.m.
MONTGOMERY.	1127	" 8:00 a.m.	" 5:45 p.m.
MOBILE.	1532	" 8:00 a.m.	" 5:20 p.m.
NE. ORI EANS.	1502	" 10:10 a.m.	" 1:00 p.m.

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THE CHRONICLE.

413

Insurance
OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC
Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW YORK, January 26, 1871.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1870:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870, \$5,270,690 09 Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1870..... 2,135,723 61 Total amount of Marine Premiums..... \$7,426,413 73

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks. Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870..... \$5,332,733 55 Losses paid during the same period..... \$3,253,590 39 Returns of Premiums and Expenses..... \$1,063,263 57

The Company has the following Assets, viz.: United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks..... \$8,843,749 00 Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise..... 2,377,330 00 Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages..... 317,500 00 interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at..... 339,332 03 Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..... 2,089,915 55 Cash in Bank..... 316,125 45 Total amount of Assets..... \$14,183,988 43

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Seventh of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1867 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Seventh of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red script) for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE Per Cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Fourth of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

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Common 12 00 15 00

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State, half-firkins, choice 27 @ 30

State, half-firkins, fair 21 @ 24

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Weiss tube, ordinary 20 @ 24

Western, prime 19 @ 20

Western, fair 14 @ 16

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Factory prime \$10 b 12 34

Factory prime 10 @ 10 24

Farm dairies, prime 11 @ 12

Farm dairies, fair 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

Farm dairies, common 9 1/2 @ 10

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12,000 tons steamboat 4 32 @ 4 42 1/2

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17,000 tons eggs 5 22 @ 5 35 1/2

50,000 tons coke 5 32 @ 5 60

18,000 tons chestnut 4 52 @ 4 60

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Aloes, Cape \$10 b gold 6 @ 8

Aloes, Socotrine gold 45 @ 50

Aloe, 24 @ 25

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Camphor, refined gold 20 @ 21

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Fennel seed 12 1/2 @ 13

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Gamboge 50 @ 55 @ 62 1/2

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Gum galan 10 @ 12

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Gum Sengal gold 18 @ 20

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Hyd. potash, Amer. 6 50 @ 6 50

Iodine, resublimed 50 @ 60

Specucauana, Brazil, gold 1 @ 27 1/2

Jalap, gold 40 @ 40

Tie dye, good & fine 20 @ 20

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Cash Capital.....\$3,000,000 00
Net Assets.....\$6,047,378 07**SPRINGFIELD****FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
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Cash Capital.....\$500,000 00
Net Assets.....\$886,170 59**Providence Washington
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.**

ORGANIZED 1799.

Cash Capital.....\$200,000 00
Net Assets.....\$415,148 51**AMERICAN
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OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
ORGANIZED 1831.**Cash Capital.....\$200,000 00
Net Assets.....\$370,624 51

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Capital Coin \$10,000,000.
Assets in the
United States 1,200,000.
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Assets Gold, \$20,000,000
Assets in the
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OFFICE 192 BROADWAY.**Branch Offices,
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SURPLUS - - - - - 295,237 93
Cash Capital and Surplus, July 1, 1869,
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as well as Old Rails, Scrap Iron and Metals.CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, ALEX. P. FISKE
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Old Rails,
AND**RAILWAY EQUIPMENTS.****WILLIAM C. GILMAN,**DEALER IN
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